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NICARAGUA'S BORGE READS COPPAL MEETING FINAL RESOLUTION

PA060306 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0330 GMT 5 Mar 80 PA

[Final resolution of the Permament Conference of Latin American Political Parties held on 3 and 4 March in Cocotoc, Mexico, read by Comdr Tomas Borge, Nicaragua interior minister--presumably live via telephone]

[Text] The general coordinating body of the Permanent Conference of Latin American Political Parties [COPPAL] meeting in Cocotoc, Mexico on 3 and 4 March 1980 resolves that:

Whereas [words indistinct] within the framework of the resumption of the cold war; whereas according to historic experience the cold war's resumption may result in the promotion of undemocratic regimes and counterrevolutionary forces in Latin America; whereas our countries' possibilities for just development are affected by the formation of transnational corporations which all make unilateral decisions that harm our economies and limit the possibilities of autonomously guided development; whereas the lack of specific regional and political standards coordinated by the developing countries permits these transnational organizations to operate freely; whereas the monetary system crisis directly harms our [word indistinct] by permanently reducing payments for our raw materials and causing an unfavorable balance of payments.

Despite the [words indistinct] the current information system is composed of a group of media at the service of the centers of domination, which distort the image of the democratic movements, it is fundamental for the members of COPPAL to make a commitment to consistent action to respect human rights, self-determination and the defense of natural resources on our continent.

The COPPAL general coordinating body, after studying and analyzing these and other problems of the area, adopted several agreements, including the following:

To continue supporting the struggles for political democratization and the economic and social liberation of the nations of the area, to continue supporting the processes underway; to support the right of the Salvadoran people to self-determination and condemn every form of interference that undermines them; to support the work of several governments, led by the Panamanian Government, for the sake of democratization in Uruguay and the release of Gen Liber Seregni; To reiterate support for the reconstruction process in Nicaragua where the future of Latin America is being shaped today, a support evinced through material aid and the exhaustive international dissemination of the work to be done by the national reconstruction government, the Sandinist National Liberation Front and other political trade union organizations against every effort to destabilize the Nicaraguan revolutionary process; and to intensify communications and the exchange of information among the parties belonging to COPPAL to make their joint actions more effective.

[Question by unidentified person] Companero, what was the Sandinist Front's stand before the meeting?

[Answer] That is very difficult to explain now. I will give a more complete report when I arrive home. But I can say that our stand is reflected in this document.

FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES INTER-AMERICAN ISSUES, IHRC

PY061430 Paris AFP in Spanish 2226 GMT 5 Mar 80 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Mar (AFP)--Argentine Foreign Minister Carlos Pastor has dismissed out of hand insinuations that his country might adopt attitudes that could weaken the OAS, and has expressed hope that the final report of the Interamerican Human Rights Commission [IHRC] will be a "just and objective" report on the situation in Argentina.

In an interview granted to AFP, the Argentina foreign minister also noted the existence of "fundamental similarities" between Argentina and Brazil and the interest of Argentine diplomacy in drawing closer to the Andean Group, which "has recently acquired important political clout."

As for the conflict with Chile over the Beagle Channel, Pastor said the key to it is to attain "an equitable agreement" with "a desire to be free of deadlines."

The remarks of the Argentine foreign minister were made in the wake of recent reports that military circles, irritated by the conclusions of the IHRC preliminary report, intend to propose Argentina's withdrawal from the OAS.

The complete text of the interview follows:

Question: Do you believe that Argentina's answer to the preliminary report of the IHRC could favorably change the final report?

Answer: Argentina's answer to the IHRC stems from our government's need to clearly explain the truth of the events which took place in the country during the terrorist aggression. Our objective is to emphasize the truth of the events once again, stressing the political and social framework in which they took place. It is now up to the IHRC to take into account the facts mentioned in our answer and to produce the final report which must provide a just and objective opinion.

Question: In the event of the opposite, has the Argentine Government outlined its line of action toward the OAS?

Answer: Argentina trusts the OAS in the same way it trusts any other regional or worldwide organization to which it belongs; therefore, it rejects in advance any attitude which could weaken these organizations.

Question: Do you believe Argentina and Brazil could attain a broad rapprochement, free of jealousy and rivalry on both sides?

Answer: It is obvious that everything indicates the answer is yes. Our point of view must not take into account purely circumstantial episodes, but must rather be centered on the great issues, the very ones that clearly indicate there are fundamental similarities between the situations and prospects of the two nations.

In fact, the two have immense resources of every kind. They have developed an effective basis for agricultural exploitation and have already assembled a significant and wide-ranging industry. The two countries are engaged in attaining higher levels of wealth and well-being, confident that they will joint the club of highly industrialized nations very soon.

The two countries are working to gradually but constantly strengthen political and social models of truly democratic content. Finally, the two nations want to play an active role within the international framework and are preparing to assume the new responsibilities they are expected to assume.

These similarities are clearly visible and it is equally visible that the two countries are facing similar obstacles in the quest for the fulfillment of their legitimate individual objectives. If to this we add the fact that we are neighbors and that the benefits which active mutual cooperation will yeld are obvious, then we are bound to agree that the only way to satisfy individual goals will be through mature understanding.

Thus, jealousy and rivalry will not help us provide an effective answer to our demands. The challenges we are sharing should free us from provincial squabbles which have no future. We can compete and we are bound to do it, but always in a constructive manner on these new bases of trust and mutual respect.

Question: What are the prospects for both political and economic rapprochement with the countries of the Andean Pact?

Answer: Argentina maintains excellent relations with each and every one of the member countries of the Andean Pact. Despite this fact, we are engaged in improving these relations and we are sure this can be done. It is worth stressing the significance of our relations with these countries, the physical bond between part of Argentina's territory and the Andean region, and the very fact that the Andean Pact has developed an especially interesting experiment in national integration. At the same time, the Andean Group recently acquired important political clout and has become a valid partner in all the great problems of the continent.

All this relevant information has led our country to give special value to the objective of making mutual relations with this group more dynamic. In this regard we believe that my next trip to Ecuador will effectively contribute to the strengthening of this cooperation. We also hope that this cooperation will yield positive results for the well-being of our peoples.

Question: It would seem that the Beagle negotiations are entering a sensitive phase. Do you have any hopes that an agreement will be reached before the end of the year, as certain reports from the Vatican seem to indicate?

Answer: In view of the significance of the issue we must make a clear-cut difference between what is fundamental and what is secondary. The essential objective is to attain an equitable agreement so the two countries can overcome a situation of conflict and move toward the broad fields of constuctive cooperation in the future. Although time is valuable, we believe the goal is sufficiently important to justify our desire to be free of deadlines.

ROMANIAN ENVOY ON TRADE PROSPECTS, FREE PORT ON DANUBE

PY061536 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2315 GMT 5 Mar 80 PY

[Text] Bahia Blanca, 5 Mar (TELAM)--Romanian Ambassador Gheorghe Apostol has stated that he is in favor of a free port on the Danube River through which Argentine manufacturers could then distribute their merchandise throughout Central and Eastern Europe. During a visit to this city the diplomat stated that the trade balance between his country and Argentina favors our country and expects that by 1985 trade will amount to $150 million. He was surprised by the rate of leading and unloading he observed at Ingeniero White [Bahia Blanca City port] and indicated that it is possible Romania will participate in the expansion of this port with a contribution of technology.

FIRST NATIONALLY PRODUCED SUBMARINE SET FOR 1983

PY062130 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1214 GMT 6 Mar 80 PY

[Excerpt] Rio Gallegos, 6 Mar (NA)--Vice Adm Pedro Antonio Santamaria, commander of naval operations, said today that the Argentine Navy will build six submarines for its fleet over the medium term, and that it is also planning to build submarines for sale to neighboring countries. Vice Admiral Santamaria confirmed the implementation of an Argentina-FRG contract for the construction of such submarines in national shipyards and the launching of the first one in 1983.

AGRICULTURE SECRETARY CONFIRMS LOWER GRAIN PRODUCTION

PY042359 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 3 Mar 80 p 10 PY

[Excerpt] Leones, Cordoba (By special correspondent)--Agriculture and Livestock Secretary Jorge Zorreguieta delivered a speech during the closing ceremony of the 24th national wheat festival in Leones, Cordoba, and confirmed unofficial estimates that this year's feed grain harvest will be 5 million tons less than last year's due to weather conditions.

Zorreguieta explained: "We believe that the drought is the reason for the loss of about 5 million tons of feed grain. Our predictions of from 31 to 32 million tons are thus reduced to between 26 and 27 million tons, according to the different estimates.

He added, however, that this reduced production will not be felt "due to the price increases of important agricultural products" in the overall value of production and the amount of grain exported. Regarding the first (the overall value of production), he indicated that "cereals and oleaginous products produced during the 1978-79 period had a value of $4.7 billion, while it is estimated that the value of these products for the 1979-80 period will be between $4.6 and $5.2 billion."

Regarding grain sales abroad, he indicated that $2.9 billion worth of grain was exported last year, while "the estimated value of exports for this year due to the current program will be between $2.8 and $3 billion."

BRIEFS

NEW ANTICOMMUNIST UNION--The Argentine and Latin American Anticommunist Labor Union [Union Gremial Anticommunista Argentina and Latinoamericana--UGAAL] has been created in Cordoba and is associated with the World Anticommunist League. Ramon Remijio Sanchez will head the UGAAL Executive Committee. [Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 6 Mar 80 p 6 PY]

NEW BRITISH AMBASSADOR--Anthony James Williams presented his credentials as British ambassador to Argentina during a ceremony held today at Government House. Williams presented his credentials to Argentine President Jorge Videla. Also present at the ceremony was Foreign Minister Carlos Washington Pastor. With this, Argentina and Great Britain resume diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 6 Mar 80 PY]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO MOROCCO--The new Argentine ambassador to Morocco, Enrique Lupiz, has left for his new mission. [Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 2 Mar 80 p 15 PY]

TEXTILE WORKERS' SUSPENSION--Several union spokesmen reported that 2,650 textile workers of five factories have been suspended, and that the main problem involves the La Bernalesa factory, where 1,300 workers have been suspended. [Buenos Aires LA RAZON in Spanish 27 Feb 80 p 6 PY]

COB DOCUMENT ACCUSES RIGHTISTS OF COUP PLANS

FY061812 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 6 Mar 80 FY

[Excerpts] At the meeting held by leaders of the Bolivian Labor Central [COB] and leaders of several political parties it was decided to defend the democratic process, which is in serious danger of being liquidated. The documents approved by the COB were read at a press conference after the meeting.

[Begin recording] 1. All terrorist attacks are the work of the reactionary right which has infiltrated various organizations, and they are planned and executed by military and paramilitary sectors with experience in this type of activity who seek to create conditions to trigger a new coup which will place in power a new dictatorship, the enemy of the people.

2. As we have said and charged in an earlier communique, the government knows those who, under the protection of official posts, can use the resources of the state to commit those and other attacks aimed at creating a climate of instability, such as they sought in Santa Cruz, and whom the state has not yet expelled. Now they are trying to take advantage of a transportation strike, always seeking to bring about coup. [end recording]

Regarding the San Buena Ventura problem, the COB says that the whole campaign to set up the sugar mill was planned by the National Democratic Action [ADN] with funds which, before Banzer's government, belonged to the Bolivian people. Regarding the so-called civic campaign, the COB document says:

[Begin recording] The objective of the civic campaign by the ADN people and their accomplices in the Historic National Revolutionary Movement [MNRH], both in La Paz and Santa Cruz, is to try to establish a rightist dictatorship which, while maintaining and increasing privileges in this country, will be at the service of their imperialistic master and will offer the private businessmen and landowners, who are to finance the coup, the repressive means to oppose the request for salary increases for the workers submitted by the COB.

The coupists who accuse the president of a lack of government are forgetting that the government is the result of support from the MNRH, the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party, the Christian Democrats and the ADN, which have formed a clearly rightist government as the COB has already pointed out. [end recording]

The COB document then states that it has nothing against the real Santa Cruz people who, through their most representative organizations, the departmental labor union and the Santa Cruz Development Corporation, have shown their total agreement with the COB proposal to solve the San Buena Ventura problem.

[Begin recording] Together with the people of Santa Cruz and other departments, we are definitely in favor of not permitting the interests of the coupists of the right to use sugar to achieve their dastardly intention of dividing the country. If the present government wishes to have the support of the people in maintaining the democratic process, the present government should demonstrate its support for the people by promptly and clearly accusing and unhestitatingly fighting the enemies of the nation, who hide behind such pretests as sugar to bring about political unrest. [end recording]

The documents approved in the COB, with leaders of political parties present, represent a clear call for mobilization to stop a new coup intended to ruin the present democratic and constitutional process, according to the documents.

Signers of Document

PY061306 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 6 Mar 80 PY

[Excerpt] The Bolivian Labor Central [COB] and the democratic and popular political parties, which held a meeting yesterday, decided to defend and uphold the present democratic and electoral process as a basic condition to achieve the political and social stability required by the nation and the effective validity of the Constitution. Leaders of the COB Executive Committee and of several political groups signed the 9-point joint document which is basically aimed at defending the democratic process and resisting any violation of the Constitution.

The document is signed by the leaders of the COB National Executive Committee headed by Juan Lechin Oquendo. Hernan Siles Zuazo signed the document for the Democratic and Popular Unity, Antonio Aranibar for the Movement of the Revolutionary Left, Jorge Kolle Cueto for the Bolivian Communist Party, Walter Guevara Arze for the Authentic Revolutionary Party, and (Ramiro Carrasco) for the Revolutionary Party of the Nationalist Left.

FORMER PRESIDENT BANZER ASSESSES POLITICAL SITUATION

PY061907 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 6 Mar 80 p 10 PY

[Excerpts] Former Bolivian President Hugo Ernesto Banzer Suarez has been almost incognito in Asuncion since last Tuesday night.

General Banzer told us that his coming to Asuncion on his return trip from Buenos Aires to Bolivia was due to "personal reasons. Early tomorrow morning I will fly to Santa Cruz." He also used his time here to make some business contacts, "because one cannot always live off politics."

Referring to Bolivia's current political situation, Banzer said that it was a period of preparation to enter a democratic era. Speaking of the elections in June, he told us that "the current situation is permitting accommodations. Some alliances have been dissolved or have cracked, but I insist that an accommodation of forces is taking place."

Banzer was critical of the preelection process because "it allows abnormal and dangerous things to happen. The government is not defining things. There is no national electoral court, no congress, no electoral law. There is only a pseudopolitical sector, and this fact casts doubts on the correctness of the upcoming elections."

He continued to criticize the process by saying that "it is fraught with intransigence and with the exceptional power of the labor leaders. All this adds up to a confused political picture in Bolivia. We certainly are concerned about it because it will be very difficult for the process to have a just ending."

Asked if he was alienated from the process, Banzer said: "No, I participate actively in it." But he did not want to say if he will be a presidential candidate in the June elections "Because I am a party man, and I abide by party-made decisions. The structure of the National Democratic Action will choose the representative of the party in the elections."

Banzer said that the provisional government of Lidia Gueiler Tejada "came into being structurally weak, amidst serious conflicts which have not been solved. We have proposed the formation of a cabinet with the participation of all the nation's political elements so as to have a government acting as such in Bolivia, but nobody has heeded us."

Regarding the Bolivian Armed Forces, General Banzer said that "they are devoting themselves to their specific duties, watching the process with concern and working on consolidating their own unity."

In Asuncion Banzer met for 1 hour with Bolivian Ambassador Rear Adm Santiago Maese Roca. The ambassador said that he went to see the former president "because I was prefect of the Department of Beni and state minister during his government. Moreover, we were colleagues in the armed forces, so I went to see him as a former colleague, as a friend and as a former member of his government."

UDP SOLVES INTERNAL PROBLEMS WITH RETURN OF MNRI

PY060227 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Mar 80 PY

[Excerpt] Calm has returned within the Popular and Democratic Unity [UDP], led by Hernan Siles Zuazo upon the return to its board of the National Revolutionary Movement of the Left [MNRI]. Commenting on the subject, MNRI Secretary General Luis Palaez told Panamericana that the UDP is now committed to mobilizing the Bolivian Labor Central and parties to defend the political process, which is facing the threat of a military coup.

[Begin Pelaez recording] I can state that the UDP has fortunately overcome all of its internal problems. Both the MNRI and the Communist Party have overcome their problems, and within the UDP we are beginning this year's campaign under conditions similar to those of 1979 and 1978, that is, convinced that we will win. [end recording]

GENERAL 24-HOUR TRANSPORTATION STRIKE CALLED

PY061501 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 6 Mar 80 PY

[Excerpt] The Bolivian National Motorist Confederation [Confederacion Nacional de Choferes de Bolivia] has decided at a national meeting to declare a 24-hour strike throughout the country beginning at 0000 today in protest over the terrorist attack on its union headquarters in La Paz and other districts. The strike involves the suspension of urban, interprovincial and interdepartmental transportation services, according to a resolution made by the leaders of the top transportation organization. The resolution also calls for compensation to the drivers who suffered losses through the destruction of the confederation office in La Paz. It also protests the fact that the perpetrators of the attack are still unknown despite the time that has elapsed.

FOREIGN MINISTER'S BOGOTA TRIP 'NOT YET CANCELED'

PY062025 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 6 Mar 80 p 6 PY

[Text] Brasilia--Diplomatic sources in Brasilia stated yesterday that, in view of the crisis caused by the occupation of the Dominican Embassy in Bogota where the M-19 movement is holding 14 ambassadors--including Brazilian Ambassador Geraldo Eulalio do Nascimento e Silva--as hostages, Itamaraty expects the Colombian Government itself to make a statement discouraging the visit which Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro will make to that country. For diplomatic courtesy, Itamaraty keeps saying that the trip has not yet been canceled and that it will not take the initiative to announce the cancellation or the postponement of Saraiva Guerreiro's visit.

SIDERBRAS [Brazilian Iron and Steel Corporation] President Henrique Brandao Cavalcanti stated yesterday that the Brazilian foreign minister's visit "would serve as a catalyst in bilateral relations, having repercussions also on the coal agreement" signed with Colombia. He stressed, however, that the agreement's timetable "is being carried out without delay," and that the realization of the predicted final stages does not depend on Saraiva Guerreiro's visit.

Brandao yesterday held a meeting with the Brazilian foreign minister to review, among other things, the subjects to be discussed during the visit to Bogota, namely, the creation of a trinational enterprise including Brazil, Colombia and Spain--seeking to overcome some infrastructural problems which are still thwarting the realization of the agreement. As Brandao Cavalcanti explained, "so far, the greatest problems have to do with infrastructure in transport--railroad and port installations--to ship the produced coal. Therefore, the Brazil-Colombia binational enterprise is studying with Spain--which is exploring a contiguous zone--the most effective way of sharing the costs of that infrastructure, transforming the binational into a trinational enterprise."

Brandao Cavalcanti said that SIDERBRAS maintains a permanent branch office in Bogota headed by Ney Drumond to continue the works of the agreement and that, for this reason, the foreign minister's visit is not absolutely necessary.

PLANNING MINISTER EXPLAINS SALE OF FOREIGN RESERVES

PY061630 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 5 Mar 80 p 19 PY

[Text] The National Monetary Council [CMN] will meet today to approve the transfer of $2 billion from foreign reserves to the monetary budget. The $2 billion will then be sold to private enterprises for amortization of their foreign loans so their equivalent in cruzeiros--approximately 100 billion cruzeiros--can be kept as budgetary reserves to be invested in agriculture and the National Alcohol Production Program [PROALCOOL].

This information was provided by Planning Minister Delfim Neto, who also gave this explanation: "The monetary budget must be kept under complete control and there are some accounts in it which are allocated too tightly. So we decided to sell $2 billion of our foreign reserves to cover differences in the budget. This sale will represent an additional 100 billion cruzeiros which will not exert inflationary pressure because they will not result from the printing of money."

Neto continued to elaborate: "Somebody buys dollars and, so, money goes into the hands of the government which invests that money in sectors, according to its own decision. [paragraph continues]

"Cruzeiros are needed to buy dollars. To pay amortization on its foreign debt, an enterprise takes its cruzeiros to the Central Bank to obtain dollars. The Central Bank now has these cruzeiros as reserves which can be invested in agriculture, PROALCOOL and other programs we want to develop.

"Let's say that I have to pay the foreign debt of some enterprise. I then have to generate cruzeiros to ultimately pay the debt. I do not generate dollars. I can buy them from the Central Bank and remit them to amortize the debt. The cruzeiros stay in the Central Bank to be used as desired.

"When I say I am going to lose $2 billion in foreign reserves, I mean I will have that margin of safety on the monetary budget so this budget will stay within the boundaries we set for it."

According to the planning minister, this is also a scheme for amortization of Brazil's foreign debt. Through this operation and by expending $2 billion of our foreign reserves, Brazil's foreign resource needs for 1980 can be reduced from $12 billion ($7 billion for servicing renegotiated loans and $5 billion for servicing new loans) to $10 billion. Of course, these figures express no more than "a government intention, because there is no guarantee that we will be right on target."

Commenting on his trip to the United States, Great Britain and France, Minister Neto reiterated that he found no concern over the size of the Brazilian foreign debt--$49.4 billion last year--among international bankers. He concluded: "This trip convinced me that we will take care of our foreign debt easily. Brazil's foreign debt is the best organized in the world. It is all divided up by year. It is all neatly arranged. There are no problems, no difficulties."

BRIEFS

MINISTER'S VISIT TO UK--After meeting with British officials and bankers in London, Planning Minister Delfim Neto will fly to Paris this afternoon. The spokesman for Neto's party has said that he is very satisfied over the results of his 3-day visit to Great Britain, where he outlined the Brazilian economic and financial policy to encourage British investments in Brazil. [Text] [Porto Alegre Radio Gaucha in Portuguese 1545 GMT 27 Feb 80 PY]

BRAZILIAN-POLISH COMMISSION--Itamaraty Secretary General Baena Soares has reported that the establishment of a branch of the Bank of Brazil in Warsaw and a draft agreement between the Polish and Brazilian mines and energy ministries are on the agenda of the sixth meeting of the Brazilian-Polish joint commission that will meet until Thursday in Brasilia. [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 4 Mar 80 PY]

TIES WITH CONGO, BURUNDI--Itamaraty reported today that Brazil has decided to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level with the People's Republic of the Congo and with the Republic of Burundi. [Text] [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 4 Mar 80 PY]

OIL WELL TESTS--The Brazilian Petroleum Corporation will begin today a series of tests aimed at assessing the productivity of an oil well discovered on the coast of Para State. Preliminary tests indicated a potential productivity of 440 barrels per day. If confirmed, this would make the exploitation of the well economically unfeasible. [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 25 Feb 80 PY]

NUCLEBRAS INCREASED CAPITAL--By executive decree issued today by the president of the nation, Brazilian Nuclear Corporations [NUCLEBRAS] was authorized to increase its corporate capital to 5.450 billion cruzeiros. This amount will be divided into 3 billion worth of regular regular shares and over 2 billion worth of special shares with a nominal value of 1.1 cruzeiro each. [Brasilia Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 3 Mar 80 PY]

PINOCHET EVALUATES INTERNATIONAL SITUATION AT ENVOYS' FORUM

PY032001 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 3 Mar 80 PY

[Government House relay by (Graciela Contreras)

[Text] Chilean President Augusto Pinochet today made a detailed analysis of the international situation in a speech he delivered at the opening ceremony of the first general meeting of Chilean chiefs of missions abroad. The opening meeting was held today at 0900 at the Diego Portales Building.

At the opening ceremony attended by 62 ambassadors, General Pinochet explained that the objective of this meeting, which closes on 14 March, is to exchange experiences and information and to evaluate Chile's true position abroad. He noted that this is an excellent occasion for those attending the meeting to acquire firsthand details on national developments and on the goals achieved in the many national sectors. He said: This briefing will help you to defend our image in the different countries where you are representing our country and also help you to be informed on those programs that the government is undertaking to build a great fatherland.

In keeping with his duties of implementing the country's foreign policy, General Pinochet issued his opinion on the present international situation. He said: These thoughts will enable us to evaluate what impact the greatest crisis of frustrated hopes that humanity is experiencing has had, is having and will have on Chile. In this regard he warned that at the start of the last 2 decades of the 20th century the dream of world peace, that was so much proclaimed by the world powers at the end of both world wars, has not been even partially achieved.

He discussed the series of cooperation treaties and agreements achieved between rich and poor nations to defeat hunger and underdevelopment. He also noted the respect that must exist between nations. He said that all this, however, does not mean much.

[Begin Pinochet recording] On the contrary, we are witnessing day by day a greater number of tensions and frustrations of the cold war. In addition to the failure of detente there is a disproportionate armament fever that consumes enormous resources. I believe, moreover, that there is no dialog between industrialized nations and the majority of developing nations; and, if there is one, it is a dialog of the deaf, guided by mistrust. [end recording]

In his speech the president also alluded to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. He said that this action violates the basic principles of international rights, that it has been repudiated not only by Western countries but also by many of the Third World nonalined countries, many of which mistakenly believed that the Russians would cooperate with detente. Alluding to the Soviet aggression against Chile, he noted:

[Begin Pinochet recording] In this struggle, Russia takes advantage of anything that may be useful to produce a change in the political leadership of our country and thus be able to retake what it lost in 1973. The Russians do not care about the means; they are interested in the goals.

The Russians started a cold war against Chile in 1973 at all levels and at enormous cost since they have spent millions of dollars against this small but courageous country. [end recording]

The president noted that the armed forces, the security forces and anti-Marxist Chileans should never allow those events and deeds that placed the country on the verge of a civil war and that enabled foreign infiltration to happen again.

He told the ambassadors that, in the event of any Russian intervention in any part of the world, whether directly or through its satellite nations, Chile will always react in support of the only answer that Western nations can give: to maintain a firm position and punish the aggressor to make it understand that it will have to pay a very high price for its criminal actions.

The president also said that he was interested in hearing a full report from each of the ambassadors. This report should include the most important issue they had to confront in the fulfillment of their mission and also any suggestion that they believe is suitable.

President Pinochet will attend a luncheon with the ambassadors and, starting at 1730, he will hold separate meetings with the Chilean ambassadors to Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil and Canada.

GOVERNMENT MAINTAINS POSITION REGARDING MARXISTS

PY051515 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 4 Mar 80 PY

[Excerpt] Interior Minister Sergio Fernandez this morning reiterated the Chilean Government's position regarding Chilean politicians in exile who wish to come back to their country, because they do not believe in unity or the national reconciliation. This statement was made at the Chilean ambassador's meeting which started yesterday at the Diego Portales building.

After conveying the government's thoughts on socioeconomic issues, he emphasized the moment we are going through and termed Chile a fully active country with a steadily recovering economy.

[Begin Fernandez recording--in progress] Ambassadors, with the picture we have of the country, a live and vigorous country which is facing problems and overcoming them with the success of a normal and peaceful nation faced with a troubled world of which you are all well aware. [end recording]

At the end of the meeting and during an interview with the press, Minister Fernandez pointed out that the government will maintain its position regarding the return to Chile of those groups of Marxists who take shelter abroad because they do not believe in unity and the reconciliation of Chileans, nor in our work aimed at achieving the aforementioned objectives.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORS APPROVED--The Chilean Foreign Ministry has reported that Greece, Kenya and the Dominican Republic have approved the appointments of Enrique Melokonian, Sergio Moreno Catalan and Gaston Illanes Fernandez as ambassadors to those countries, respectively. [Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 1910 GMT 28 Feb 80 PY]

AUSTRALIAN BOYCOTT SUSPENDED--The Australian maritime unions have decided to lift their boycott on the unloading of Chilean products. Jorge Valdovinos, Chilean ambassador to Australia, has asserted that this decision will result in an increase in trade between the two countries. Trade between Chile and Australia in 1979 totaled about $9 million: Sales of Australian products to Chile amounted to $7 or $8 million, while Chilean exports to Australia totaled $600,000. The end of the boycott will result in an increase in the sale of Chilean products. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 28 Feb 80 PY]

REPORTAGE ON NEGOTIATIONS FOR HOSTAGES' RELEASE

PA070020 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2330 GMT 6 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpt] Bogota, 6 Mar (EFE)--The third meeting between the government and the M-19 guerrillas who have occupied the Dominican Embassy for the last 9 days could be held tomorrow, Friday, according to Foreign Ministry sources. Just as on previous occasions, the time of the meeting was not revealed, although it is assumed that it will be in the morning. Nevertheless, other sources said today that the next round of talks will not take place until next week, after Sunday's municipal elections in which 14 million Colombians are expected to vote.

So far the government has maintained absolute silence on the discussions held at the two previous meetings with the guerrillas. However, it did state today again that the dialog remains open and that "all opinions are being analyzed."

More Hostages Reportedly Released

PA071741 Paris AFP in Spanish 1734 GMT 6 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 6 Mar (AFP)--A Red Cross vehicle, apparently carrying more persons released by the guerrillas, rapidly left the Dominican Embassy here today at 1220 (1720 GMT). Several persons accompanied by a police officer are inside the vehicle, according to unconfirmed reports. This morning, following the release of Austrian Ambassador Edgar Selzer, there were rumors that his Peruvian and Haitian colleagues would be released today, Thursday.

Release of Hostages Denied

PA061828 Paris AFP in Spanish 1814 GMT 6 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 6 Mar (AFP)--A false alarm was provoked here today by the departure [from the Dominican Embassy] of a Red Cross vehicle which was believed to be carrying other diplomats released by the guerrillas of the 19 April Movement. Newsmen on guard near the diplomatic mission reached the conclusion that other persons had left the embassy. Apparently the Red Cross only delivered food to the captive ambassadors. It has been asserted in journalistic circles that other hostages may be released today following the release of Austrian Ambassador Edgar Selzer by the guerrillas.

Ambassador's Release Raise Hopes

PA061514 Paris AFP in Spanish 1446 GMT 6 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpt] Bogota, 6 Mar (AFP)--Today's release of Austrian Ambassador in Colombia Edgar Karl Selzer by terrorists of the 19 April Movement [M-19] who have been holding some 20 diplomats captive in the Dominican Embassy here for 9 days increases the possibility of an agreement with the government soon, observers believe.

The European diplomat was released when all the reporters and even the diplomats here in Bogota believed they would release Peruvian Consul Alfredo Tejada, who is suffering from a meniscus growth in one of his knees that apparently requires surgery. Edgar Selzer left the Dominican Embassy at 1212 GMT in a rumpled suit and walked slowly, tired and nervous, toward a Colombian Red Cross ambulance that awaited him a few meters away and which took him to an undisclosed place.

The release of the Austrian ambassador caused quite a stir both among newsmen and the military and police guards on duty at the Dominican Embassy.

Although it has not been confirmed, it was said that Edgar Selzer was taken immediately to Eldorado International Airport in Bogota and put aboard a plane that was to take him to Caracas, where his wife, who is quite sick, is now.

USSR Supports Government Negotiations

PA061547 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1523 GMT 6 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpts] Bogota, 6 Mar (EFE)--Released Austrian Ambassador in Colombia Edgar Selzer left today for Europe, where his seriously ill wife is. [as received] Selzer, obviously tired, was taken to an undetermined location and then to Eldorado International Airport, where he boarded a plane for Caracas. There the diplomat will board another plane for Vienna, where his wife is hospitalized in a clinic.

Selzer declined to comment on the situation in the Dominican Embassy, but said "we were well treated by the guerrillas" who are still holding 13 ambassadors and other officials of the diplomatic corps and the Colombian Government.

Meanwhile, USSR Ambassador in Colombia Leonid Romanov said today that he had been at the Dominican Embassy on 27 February, but that he left to attend another social engagement before the occupation. The diplomat's statements published in today's issue of the Bogota daily EL SIGLO deny rumors that Romanov had not attended the events held on that day at the diplomatic mission. Since the occupation, political and journalistic circles have frequently commented on the coincidence that none of the representatives of socialist countries were among the hostages.

The Soviet ambassador said that his mission, in accordance with instructions received from his country, has adhered to the position of all the diplomatic corps accredited in Colombia. Romanov said the Soviet Union had agreed with the decision of the diplomatic corps in Bogota to offer official support for the negotiations being carried out by the Colombian Government with the terrorists.

Hostages Reportedly Headed for Panama

PA061536 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 6 Mar 80 p 12-D PA

[From "La Llorona" column]

[Text] All the Dominican Embassy hostages in Bogota and the guerrillas who are illegally holding them will come to Panama today as another token of our traditional position as a peace-loving nation.

Panamanian Ambassador Awaits 'Word'

PA061735 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 6 Mar 80 pp 1, 8-A, PA

[By Roberto E. Rodriguez]

[Text] There was complete silence as of 2000 yesterday in the Republic of Colombia regarding the results of the two rounds of negotiations held between the Colombian Government's negotiators, the hostages and their keepers, Panamanian Ambassador to Colombia Dr Cesar Rodriguez M. has reported.

At that time, the negotiators were still giving their report to President Dr Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala as was confirmed by other totally reliable sources. However, Dr Rodriguez said he was still waiting for the Colombian Government to reach an agreement with the insurgent group as regards the situation that has kept Latin America in a quandary before asking the Panamanian Government to send a plane, unless the Colombian Government supplies one, so he can leave for Panama along with the group of 40-50 people who are inside the Dominican Embassy.

According to this, it is obvious that in principle Colombia has accepted Panama's offer as a way to save the lives of the hostages, the only condition that Panama set to the guerrillas. "However, I have to wait for the word before confirming this," the ambassador added.

"We can welcome the hostages and their keepers," he said.

Even though there are no reports on the situation, it is expected to climax in the next few hours.

It was also learned that the Mexican, Venezuelan and U.S. ambassadors as well as the apostolic nuncio want the situation to end so they can immediately come to Panama and thus put an end to the embassy takeover.

There were two rounds of negotiations yesterday, one in the morning and another one that ended at 1300 Panama time.

Commander Uno Interviewed

PA062025 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1911 GMT 6 Mar 80 PA

[By George Rodriguez Oteiza]

[Text] Bogota, 6 Mar (LATIN)--Commander Uno of the 19 April Movement (M-19) has urged the Colombian Government to expedite negotitations between the two parties to resolve the occupation of the Dominican Embassy by M-19 guerrillas.

In a telephone conversation with this correspondent this morning, Commander Uno, who refused to identify himself, said that in his opinion the negotiations will be lengthy. "This could last 15 or more days at the level of the negotiations we have been holding," the commander said in reference to the bilateral talks held on Sunday and Tuesday morning inside a van parked in front of the embassy.

He added that the guerrillas had already made specific proposals in the two meetings held with government representatives Camilo Jimenez and Ramiro Zambrano, under secretary and director of international organizations of the Colombian Foreign Ministry, respectively. "They have been delaying the negotiating process," he added regarding the slowness with which the various phases of the dialog are being carried out.

Asked whether he wished to make any statement regarding the talks, Commander Uno said: "I want to ask the government to expedite the negotiations." "We have committed an act of violence because we desire peace and we ask the government to provide an immediate and peaceful solution to the problem," he added.

The guerrilla leader confirmed that "more or less" 32 hostages are still being held inside the Dominican Embassy and there are "more than 30" guerrillas there.

After confirming that Austrian Ambassador Edgar Selzer had been released for humanitarian reasons, the guerrilla chief said that "for the time being" there will be no other piecemeal releases of hostages. Commander Uno said the guerrilla demands remain "unchanged."

Asked what would happen if the government should flatly refuse to accept the M-19 proposals, Commander Uno replied, without altering his low tone of voice: "The government would be responsible for the consequences."

Asked whether the guerrillas consider a total rejection of their demands by the government to be a possibility, he said: "Of course. That is among the possibilities." He added, however, that in his opinion the problem "can be solved and what we have requested is reasonable."

Asked about a news report that the M-19 has demanded safe-conducts for the guerrillas who are occupying the embassy and an airplane to go to Africa, the commander laughed and replied: "That has not been discussed, and we are not going to discuss it." "We asked to leave for one country for 1 day, after which we will choose another country," he said.

The conversation, which was this agency's fifth telephone contact with the occupied embassy and the first since Saturday afternoon, included a question concerning possible problems with the embassy's telephone lines. "Only one line is operating," the commander said.

Asked about the possibility of establishing direct contact between the press and the guerrilla chief, he answered: "No. It is impossible because of the military cordon."

Referring to the situation inside the embassy, he said the morale of the hostages and the guerrillas "is high." He added that the situation "internally is completely calm."

Regarding the two government negotiators, he said they "are responsible...they are responsible people," but he expressed his desire that the government send officials with decisionmaking power to the talks.

Regarding the choice of Mexican Ambassador Ricardo Galan to accompany the guerrillas' representatives, he said: "The diplomats chose him by consensus."

Asked about recent reports that the guerrillas had increased the number of political prisoners to be released from 311 to 1000, the commander said: "We know that there are over 1,000 political prisoners in Colombia. The purpose of this action is to demonstrate to the entire world that there are political prisoners in Colombia. The president of the republic said during a tour of Europe that he is the only political prisoner. We know of specific flesh and blood individuals who are political prisoners." "As an act of good will, the government could decree amnesty for all political prisoners," he said. "We have proposed this in the negotiations," he added.

Asked to identify himself, he said: "Commander Uno." After refusing to give his name, he denied news reports that the female guerrilla who is representing the M-19 in the negotiations with the government is Maria de los Angeles Toledo Po, daughter of Carlos Humberto Toledo Plata, one of the M-19's top leaders. "No, she is not," he said, laughing. "You can inform the whole world that that is not true," he added.

He also said that the guerrillas have not ruled out some type of armed action against the embassy. However, he said "the government promised not to do this." "This has been discussed in the talks. There will be no armed intervention of any kind," he added.

Commander Uno indicated that the next round of negotiations would take place tomorrow, but that "the time has not been determined." He said the talks might take place in the morning, although he denied that the guerrillas refuse to negotiate other than in the morning. "Circumstances have dictated this, but of course we are not going to agree to talks at night," he added.

FRENCH, OTHER EMBASSIES REPORTEDLY THREATENED

PA061604 Paris AFP in Spanish 1557 GMT 6 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 6 Mar (AFP)--It was learned here today that anonymous telephone calls have been made to the French and other embassies here threatening terrorist actions against the embassies if they fail to support the guerrillas who are holding foreign ambassadors hostage at the Dominican Embassy. The callers referred to the possible use of bombs. However, Colombian authorities discounted the importance of the calls, considering them to be a case of telephone terrorism. The Peruvian Embassy was another of the diplomatic seats threatened, according to reliable sources.

M-19 ANNOUNCES CREATION OF OWN NEWS SERVICE

PA061355 Paris AFP in Spanish 1335 GMT 6 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 6 Mar (AFP)--The leftwing guerrilla 19 April Movement (M-19) group announced that it will soon start supplying its own news on the occupation of the Dominican Embassy here.

A man telephoned the local newspaper EL ESPECTADOR, identified himself as member of the M-19 and said that, following the government's example, we are also going to supply our own information. He said the M-19 will create the news agency LIBERTAD Y DEMOCRACIA, the same name that organization has given to the operation at the Dominican Embassy which started on 27 February with the capture of several diplomats. The alleged M-19 spokesman explained that probably starting today, the information will be supplied either by phone or local post office to various local information media.

POLICE ARREST TWO ECUADOREAN M-19 MEMBERS

PA051545 Paris AFP in Spanish 1503 GMT 5 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 5 Mar (AFP)--Two Ecuadoreans arrested by Colombian police and charged with kidnaping and murder have said they belong to the 19 April Movement (M-19), it was learned here today.

Gil Leonardo Lopez Gonzalez and Gonzalo Molina Velez were arrested on 21 February while they were reading an M-19 bulletin and they have told police they were supposed to participate in the Dominican Embassy takeover 8 days ago. Lopez Gonzalez and Molina Velez said they were to take a mimeograph machine to the movement's cell in Narino Department, on the Ecuadorean border, but they refrained from giving other details of the operation. Police did not give any more information on the two Ecuadoreans who are being held incommunicado here.

TURBAY ENCOURAGES PEOPLE TO VOTE IN SUNDAY ELECTION

PA070359 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 6 Mar 80 PA

[(Duilio) Cesar Rojas report from Narino Palace]

[Excerpt] President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala today asked Colombians to cooperate during the upcoming election in order to strengthen democracy in Colombia.

In a communique released today through the Press and Information Secretariat, the chief of state indicated he has no doubt that Colombians, who have always shown their greatness at times of difficulty, will give a categorically democratic response to those who vainly presume that by resorting to terrorism they can destroy the institutions that the nation has built through long years of effort and sacrifice. Next Sunday, the president stated, Colombians of all persuasions will have the chance to show at the polls their faith in Colombia and in democracy.

Regarding the situation at the Dominican Embassy, which has been seized by 19 April Movement guerrillas, there has been no official communique other than the one with which the Colombian public is now familiar.

The palace's Press and Information Office has also indicated that some 13,800,000 Colombians are ready to vote this Sunday to elect 8,617 councilmen, 406 deputies, 41 intendency advisers and 20 commissary [comisariales] advisers.

BORDER CONFLICT WITH ECUADOR WORSENS

PA052021 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1700 GMT 5 Mar 80 PA

[Oscar Dominguez report]

[Excerpt] It was learned today at Narino Palace in reports from Pasto that the conflict resulting from the closure of the border with Ecuador has become worse. The border was closed 51 days ago, as was reported during President Turbay Ayala's visit to Pasto and Ipiales.

MINES MINISTER TO VISIT USSR TO DISCUSS COOPERATION

PA061522 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 6 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Mines and Energy Minister Alberto Vasquez Restrepo has announced that in the next few days he will go to the USSR to talk with Soviet authorities regarding the development of the two phases of the (URAA) hydroelectric plant as well as the possibility of Soviet participation in oil programs underway in Colombia.

It should be recalled that Colombia and the USSR have signed an agreement under which the USSR is to contribute technology and machinery to the construction of the hydroelectric plant, which will be located in Cordoba Department and will be one of the country's most important hydroelectric plants.

Regarding possible Soviet participation in oil exploration and exploitation programs, Minister Vasquez Restrepo said that nation has indeed expressed interest in participating in such projects in Colombia. I will take advantage of my visit to Moscow to discuss the subject with Soviet authorities, Vasquez Restrepo said.

COLORADOS SCORE SUBVERSIVES, FORMER U.S. ENVOY

FY062319 Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 6 Mar 80 p 7, 18 FY

[Excerpts] The Colorado Party Executive Board in yesterday's session unanimously decided to express to public opinion its most energetic repudiation of the affront inflicted on the glroious armed forces by a small, radical and subversive group called the Authentic Radical Liberal Party (PLRA), which has a character called Laino as its chief on duty.

The party officials who spoke during yesterday's session of the Executive Board denounced with energy and firmness the subversive intentions of the so-called "National Accord" which, since its foundation, under known foreign protection, has tried with a gradually more aggressive and irresponsible campaign to harm the patriotic and constructive actions of President Stroessner's democratic government, the efforts of national unity of the party executive board and the fruitful, disciplined and loyal actions of the glorious armed forces with a well-orchestrated effort to confuse public opinion, create instability among workers--particularly among peasant families--and undermine the spirit of discipline of those who have the honorable responsibility of being the guardians of national sovereignty, sentinels of peace and laborers of national progress.

Ezequiel Gonzalez Alsina said that on this occasion it was the responsibility of the party Executive Board to express support for the armed forces in view of the insults inflicted on them by a small group called PLRA. Gonzalez Alsina said that this is one more step in the long-range process of conspiracy planned by subversive groups. This process started with the intention of discrediting Paraguay in international meetings by the actions of emissaries of this subversive sector and then continued with these subversive emissaries being accredited before international economic and financial organizations with the help of a foreign embassy, with plans to destroy traditional political parties in order to obstruct the multiparty process and the full exercise of democracy in our country, creating an environment of instability. And now we have what they did on 1 March, which was an inconceivable affront to the armed forces of the nation.

In conclusion, Oscar Zacarias Cubilla spoke to emphasize the fighting spirit of the Colorado Party youth, who have already on one occasion decisively and firmly denounced one of the main instigators of subversion in the country--the former U.S. ambassador to Paraguay.

POLICE BLOCK JOURNALIST'S COURT APPEARANCE

FY062106 Asuncion ABC Color in Spanish 6 Mar 80 p 13 FY

[Text] Hector Rodriguez was not taken before the Supreme Court of Justice yesterday. The police informed the court that this journalist was arrested under article no. 79 (state of siege) of the national Constitution.

The court has sent the police an order for Rodriguez, who has been held incommunicado since last Friday, to appear in court.

TREATIES TO BE DENOUNCED IF SHARE OF TOLLS NOT PAID

PA061907 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 6 Mar 80 PA

[Text] If the United States attitude regarding nonpayment to Panama of tolls collected still persists on 1 October 1980, the Republic of Panama will proceed to formalize an international denunciation over noncompliance with the Torrijos-Carter treaties, Minister of Finance and Treasury Dr Ernesto Perez Balladares stated yesterday.

The head of the finance and treasury portfolio said this noncompliance has affected some projects, since monthly income of these monies had already been budgeted. However, he maintained that we should in no way lower our guard and much less bow to this attitude.

Likewise, Minister Perez Balladares affirmed that Carter's advisers at the embassy accredited in our nation have voiced their refusal to make monthly payments as agreed. They argue that in order to deliver to Panama what is its fair share, our country must accept debts which, Perez Balladares emphasized, our country has never agreed it would accept.

As an example, he pointed to the maintenance of Palo Seco, a debt for having supplied our water purified to the cities of Panama and Colon, a debt for having collected the garbage that they created and debts which Panama has never acknowledged and is not about to acknowledge now.

RESIGNATION LETTER OF ENVOY TO U.S. PRESENTED

PA060246 Panama City Radio Continente in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Mar 80 PA

[Letter of resignation of Dr Carlos Alfredo Guevara, Panamanian ambassador to the United States and Canada, read by Mayin Correa, member of the Panamanian Legislative Assembly and freelance reporter--date of letter not specified]

[Excerpts] We read Dr Lopez' letter because it was not published in the newspapers due to a presidential ban:

Mr President: Your Excellency chose me and I accepted the post of ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Panama to the governments of the United States and Canada and, as I personally told you on 13 November 1979, I am hereby tendering my resignation from those distinguished positions effective 1 March 1980.

I feel it is my inescapable duty to continue contributing with my knowledge and experience to the solution of Panama's major problems. I think it is my duty as a citizen and public official to voice my profound concern over what I see as a growing distance between the citizenry and the government. The unprecedented demonstration in support of the teachers was a clear-cut, totally spontaneous plebiscite that had a clear message: Panama repudiates communism and wants to continue constructing a democratic society, that is, with a clear belief in the respect for the human being which possesses eternal values.

What is happening in Central America should help the government and the governed to eagerly search for an understanding in order to find internal peace and to secure and to secure investments so jobs can be provided for the thousands of unemployed who are a major cause of social instability. An agreement on a national commitment would also make us stronger to protest to the United States concerning the violations of the Panama Canal Treaty.

These violations involve the implementation of the treaty and you have denounced them in a clear letter to President Carter.

Mr President, open the way for national understanding which the people are eagerly awaiting. I thank you for the opportunity to help defend and promote the national interests from the distinguished position in which you placed me. I greet you with my highest esteem and consideration,

[Signed] Dr Carlos Alfredo Lopez Guevara, ambassador.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ASKS FOR REVIEW OF COMMENTATORS' CASE

PA061538 Panama City STAR AND HERALD in English 6 Mar 80, pp 1, 6 PA

[Text] The Panama Chamber of Commerce, Industries, and Agriculture yesterday issued a communique in which it exhorted the government to reconsider the cancellation of licenses of four Panama City radio commentators, allegedly for failing to observe the rules of human dignity.

"Restraining freedom of expression, as is the case today against the nation's broadcasting system in nothing contributes to the strengthening of indispensable conditions to achieve the necessary progress toward social peace and the welfare of the nation," said a part of the communique.

Resolutions issued by the Social Communications Department Monday charged Jilio Ortega of Radio Mia, Milciades A. Ortiz, Miguel A. Bernal and Luis Pimentel of Radio Hogar with resorting to insults and false statements against President Aristides Royo and his collaborators, instead of using the radio for the purpose of education, orientation and information.

"A democracy cannot exist without the right to criticize, the behavior of public officials in the performance of their functions.

"Each citizen has the right to know how public funds are being used, since they comprise taxes paid by the citizenry, and to publicly denounce irregularities and abuses by officials in the pursuit of their duties," the communique said, adding that such a right does not necessarily imply disrespect.

In appealing to authorities to reconsider their step, the communique pointed out that "constitutional guarantees should prevail. Whatever abuses that may have been committed should be analyzed consistently and impartially."

Members of the chamber pointed out how they had observed other sectors staining the reputation and honor of those who had manifested themselves as opponents and how other communications media had distorted the facts without the least fear of being admonished or sanctioned.

In the case of the four radio commentators whose licenses were canceled, the code communique said it constituted "an open violation of the principles and rights to freedom of expression, establish in the national Constitution and in the declaration of human rights approved by the United Nations."

HONDURAN, SALVADORAN FOREIGN MINISTERS TO MEET 11 MAR

PA070148 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 6 Mar 80 PA

[Text] The second round of talks between Honduran Foreign Secretary Eliseo Perez Cadalso and Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena will be held in San Jose, Costa Rica on 11 March. The Salvadoran and Honduran governments are holding talks in an effort to sign a document to end the break of relations which followed a 100-hours war in June 1969.

Last week, Salvadoran Deputy Foreign Minister Alejandro Gomez said in San Jose that an agreement had been reached with Honduras on the reestablishment of relations. However, this week the Honduran deputy foreign secretary denied that such an agreement had been reached.

COSTA RICA

GOVERNMENT RELEASES M-19 GUERRILLAS 6 MAR

PA060451 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 6 Mar 80 PA

[Text] The members of the 19 April Movement [M-19] held in custody by the Interior Ministry on orders of the president of the republic, were released this afternoon. They are: Jose Gabriel, Ramon, Fabio, Jose Armando and Mario Jose Monge Benavides, all brothers and members of the Colombian M-19 organization. The Supreme Court ordered their release, which was accepted by Interior Minister Juan Jose Echeverria Brealy, who said this afternoon that all citizens must obey the country's laws.

Echeverria Disagrees With Release

PA070317 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 7 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpt] Public Security Minister Juan Jose Echeverria Brealey this afternoon referred to the arrest and release of the five members of the 19 April Movement [M-19] of Colombia. They had been arrested on the orders of the Costa Rican president the day members of the M-19 occupied the Dominican Embassy in Bogota and seized more than 40 diplomats, including Costa Rican Ambassador Mrs Chassoul.

The Supreme Court felt that the reasons given by the president and the security minister for the arrest of the M-19 members were not sufficient. The public security minister told newsmen he did not agree with the court's decision but that he obeyed it. He said he hopes the court's decision will not have a consequence that we might regret later. We would have liked to hold them in custody for a longer period but since we respect the decision of the courts we immediately obeyed it, he said.

Where 1,800 people eat, 1,900 can easily eat, Echeverria Brealey said. The second subject Echeverria Brealey discussed is the issue of the training of a group of Sandinist guards in La Reforma prison. In talks with members of the Nicaraguan Government junta a few days ago, Costa Rica offered to help train members of Nicaragua's security force, including narcotics officers and criminology investigators.

EL SALVADOR

PCES SAYS U.S. MILITARY PREPARING TO INTERVENE

PA060146 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Mar 80 PA

[Text] The Communist Party of El Salvador [PCES] has charged that the U.S. Government is preparing to intervene militarily in that Central American nation to smash the popular movement.

In a communique released in San Jose, the organization states that the United States is preparing to intervene without even first consulting the OAS. U.S. plans, adds the communique, include the participation of Guatemalan and Honduran military and paramilitary forces and former Somoza National Guardsmen, along with their own troops, for the purpose of eliminating the popular movement which has become stronger and more united in its struggle against the oligarchic and proimperialist regime.

The PCES appeals to all patriotic forces in Central America to close ranks in the face of the threat of U.S. aggression and to all the progressive sectors of the world to reject and condemn these interventionist plans.

The PCES states that Washington, in its aggressive preparations, has publicly expressed its political, economic and military support for the military and Christian Democratic junta, which is unable to solve the national crisis.

DECREE SUSPENDING CONSTITUTIONAL GUARANTEES ISSUED

PA062024 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1930 GMT 6 Mar 80 PA

[Text] [In progress] which from the beginning the Revolutionary Government Junta has wanted to put into practice the basic principles of democracy in order to create a climate of peace and tranquillity.

2. That some persons, abusing this desire have executed acts intended to create in this nation a situation of agitation and social unrest, thus reflecting on the economy of the nation and public peace that is so necessary at this moment.

3. That these same persons interested in blocking the process of structural change being carried out by the present government have caused grave disruptions of public order, which makes it necessary to take steps to counter this situation.

Therefore, the use of the legal faculties conferred by Decree No. 1 of 15 October 1979, published in official gazette No. 191, volume 275 of the same date, and based on article 175 of the Constitution decrees:

Article 1. The guarantees established in articles 154, 158 paragraph 1 and 159 of the Constitution are suspended across the nation for the period of 30 days beginning on the date of application of the present decree.

Article 2. The minister of defense and public security is commissioned to apply the present decree and regulate its application.

Article 3. The present decree will go into effect from the day of its publication in the official gazette.

Given at the Presidential House, San Salvador, on the 6th day of the month of March, 1980.

[Signed] Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano Ramos, Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, Dr Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich, Dr Jose Ramon Avalos Navarrete, Col Jose Guillermo Garcia, minister of defense and public security; Jose Ovidio Hernandez Delgado, minister of interior.

AGRARIAN REFORMS INTRODUCED; ARMY CONFISCATES LAND

PA061950 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1820 GMT 6 Mar 80 PA

[By Mario Espinoza Fernandez]

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 6 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--The Salvadoran Army today intervened on some of the largest land properties of the country at the same time an announcement was made about "a basic agrarian reform law" that will be "the state's instrument to end land hoarding."

The announcement was made through a "national radio and television network" by Col Adolfo Majano, member of the Revolutionary Governing Junta.

The armed forces guaranteed the occupation of the lands carried out by employees of the Agriculture and Livestock Ministry. The landed estates will be expropriated by the government and transferred to peasants cooperatives.

"Man and his life are of the highest value while anything else has an instrumental value," said Majano in his address from the Salvadoran Presidential Palace, to the members of the Supreme Court, the Cabinet and journalists invited to the ceremony.

Initially, the government will expropriate all landed estates over 500 hectares. The action will affect some 200 families who possess over 300,000 manzanas of land, the largest part of the best arable land in this Central American nation.

The agrarian reform has been, together with the nationalization of the banks and foreign trade, the main topic of the Revolutionary Governing Junta which assumed power on 15 October in a bloodless coup d'etat that overthrew the regime of Gen Carlos Humberto Romero.

With the promulgation of the "basic agrarian reform law" there are now three types of properties in El Salvador: cooperative property, state property and private property, Majano added in his address to the nation.

The colonel was accompanied by three other members of the Revolutionary Governing Junta: Col Engr Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, Christian Democrat Antonio Morales Ehrlich and independent Jose Ramon Avalos.

A second Christian Democratic member of the ruling group, Engr Hector Dada Hirezo, resigned his post a few days ago, claiming personal reasons.

Dada will have to be replaced by another Christian Democrat, who will be chosen by the party's national convention next Sunday.

The agrarian reform starts the road to end a system of state protection for the large private entrepreneurs, which began at the end of last century, when another government decreed the suppression of the community lands. According to eminent historians, the agrarian projects realized on three previous occasions by three different governments only served to enrich the landowners at the expense of the peasants.

The agrarian history in El Salvador is also marked by the biggest social, economic and political conflict in Salvadoran history: the 1932 peasants rebellion, when groups of armed peasants were aroused by communist agitators to protest the lack of land for subsistence. The conflict culminated with the death of at least 17,000 peasants, mostly Indians, at the hands of government troops.

The "national radio and television network" that served to reveal today the agrarian reform law, will be extended by the government for at least 48 hours, an official spokesman said.

The government is trying to silence the protests of rightwing groups who have announced since the start of the present regime, their opposition to any change made by a "de facto government." In 1976, however, with a presumably constitutional government, the rightwing was capable of stopping a similar law, which would have greatly affected the large landowners.

Majano Announces Reform Law

PA062223 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 6 Mar 80 PA

[Speech to the nation by Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano on behalf of the Salvadoran revolutionary government carried over the "national radio and television network" on 6 March 1980--live]

[Text] Mr President and justices of the honorable Supreme Court, members of the Cabinet, representatives of the church, distinguished military delegates, special guests, Salvadorans:

Almost 5 months ago the armed forces, through the 15 October revolutionary movement, took the reins of the government, committing themselves to take action leading to an equitable distribution of the national wealth. For the present government this means the performance of fundamental reform work to channel our country's economic potential toward the most numerous and least favored segments of our population. One of those major tasks is agrarian reform which consists of a political determination to transfer land from the few hands it is in now to those of the peasants who constitute a majority.

On behalf of the Revolutionary Government Junta, I am hereby informing the Salvadoran people of the promulgation of the basic agrarian reform law which will be the weapon of the state to put an end to large landholdings in El Salvador. This law delineates the legal framework within which the transformation process will be conducted. This promulgation ceremony marks the beginning of the social changes promised on 15 October. Land reform will be carried out in successive stages to make peasants, and small- and medium-size producers the protagonists and beneficiaries of their own efforts. This law will turn land over to peasants, who are the ones that will directly work it, without taking arbitrary action and in an orderly manner. Our revolution is inspired by the people and with land reform it is opening this difficult road to social justice in our country.

Motivations and Objectives of the Reform

Clause nine of our Constitution, specifically, focuses on the economic system. It is a new concept in our legislation but many of its precepts are scattered both in the 1886 Constitution and in the draft constitution. Others appear for the first time. Their philosophic basis is that man and life are of supreme importance while property has an incidental value. The land reform process begins within the spirit of the Constitution that we have just cited. It is a need and an inspiration of the Salvadoran people, often times voiced by political parties and organizations, peasants and workers whether unionized or not and by other sectors. This far-reaching step has additional significance; that is, compliance with and implementation of the armed forces' irrevocable decision to stand alongside their people in a stage of revolutionary effervescence which must be channeled properly.

Our Land Reform Seeks:

A. To achieve the fair distribution of wealth and revenue among the people who work the soil;

B. To promote the organization of peasants and strengthen their associations;

C. To promote peasants and turn them into the protagonists in the economic and social develpoment of the agriculture and livestock sector, and

D. To promote agriculture and livestock development as part of the overall economic development by incorporating a large sector of new production process.

The main goal of this reform is the welfare of the Salvadoran family which so far has been alienated from the national economic process. One of its benefits will be the creation of jobs for a growing number of Salvadorans in the medium and short term. We think that our main source of wealth is our people, their work capability, their innate abilities and their adpatability to any production process. This reform seeks the conservation and improvement but also to promote greater social coherence so individualism can be overcome and common efforts can be achieved.

The reform does not exclude the possibility of distributing land to peasant families in those cases in which that land does not constitute a production unit.

Self-Sufficiency Policy

It is expected that through the efforts of all Salvadorans the national territory will be able to produce the amount of food needed to supply our growing population. We have to be self-sufficient in food supply and also produce an exportable surplus. Up to now, most of the national effort has focused on export products, thus creating two radically different agricultural developments. On the one hand, all infrastructure, financing and stimulation have been given to export products whose production has become very efficient. Even the school year has been adapted to permit the Salvadoran family to move around during the coffee, cotton and sugarcane harvests. These crops are an example of the efficiency and underprivileged status of Salvadoran peasants.

The best lands are reserved for export products. This reaches such an unbelievable extreme that vast areas of land dedicated to the cultivation of coffee exclude the growing of essential food crops by the tenant farmers of those rich lands. The same occurs with the lands used for cotton and sugarcane cultivation.

Furthermore, the cultivation of food is carried out without technological methods. Our agrarian reform intends to maintain the efficiency of the cultivation of export products without preventing its development. But at the same time, the agrarian reform will emphasize achievement of self-sufficiency in the supply of food products for the population as well as for the export of those products.

The Agroindustry

The increase if agricultural production will result in the development of the agroindustry. We have unlimited potential in the utilization of the agricultural byproducts and their processing so they can be converted into articles of direct consumption. The increase in the peasants' standard of living will create a dynamic market for industrial and agroindustry products.

[Word indistinct] of Landholding

In order to begin the process we have explained, we will expropriate the estates of over 500 hectares, that is, properties which are over 700 manzanas. During the 1980-81 agricultural year no other property will be expropriated, that is to say, only some 200 families which represent approximately .0025 percent of the national population are being affected. They own more than 300,000 manzanas. The owners of more than 100 hectares, that is, 140 manzanas, in soils class 1, 2, 3 and 4, and those who own more than 150 hectares, that is, 210 manzanas, of soils class 5, 6, and 7 can freely sell their property or mortgage it for the purpose of agricultural production. However, in the event the property is sold, it cannot be divided. The production unit must be maintained.

The owners of less than 100 or of 150 hectares in the soil classes described above have the right to freely dispose of their property. It must be clearly stated that this type of agricultural owner--constituting 90 percent of the agricultural owners in the country, thus the majority of the small and medium-sized owners--will not be affected by the agrarian reform. Far from it; the government will give them incentives to increase their production. In this way, three types of property are now being recognized in El Salvador: cooperative, state and private property.

The government hopes it will receive the support of the Salvadorans for this national emergency measure. The armed forces place their military potential at the service of this measure with the awareness that all people have the right to a decent standard of living which includes adequate nutrition, housing, health, education and job opportunities. They also have the right to the benefit of land which will provide them with a just standard of living. That is why the armed forces are participating in the implementation of the agrarian reform. It is committed to a national and patriotic cause.

Opposition to the Reforms

Our intransigent opponents of the right plot against this government and try to find a path that will bring them back to political power. The people have been witness to massive campaigns of slander and rumors [words indistinct] call communism everything that means an effort to achieve social justice. They also carry out secret activities because they held power for many years and did very little for the country. On the contrary, they used power for themselves.

Our position has also been attacked and harassed by intransigent leftist groups with foreign slogans which try to take advantage of the situation by resorting to terrorism and violence to achieve their own sinister objectives.

In summary, we have been attacked by intransigent rightist and leftist groups. We respect their right to dissent but this right must be exercised within the limits of political struggle and not with violence. Once again this shows the distance between the positions we defend and their positions. Paradoxically, the two extremes are bent on hindering our task of social justice, provoking the armed forces and deceiving the people.

This government has respected freedoms. But the rightist and leftist groups have used the badly, converting them to chaos [libertinaje] and threatening honest citizens. We blame the members and leaders of these groups for this.

Fellow countrymen, the government of the republic reiterates its respect for individual integrity and its duty of guaranteeing the respect of this basic principle of human coexistence. This includes the right of our society to be defended from assassination, kidnaping, blackmail, violence and the damage or destrucion of property by any criminal, political or any other type of group. We emphatically state that such crimes will be severely punished.

Neither recalcitrant extreme rightwings nor leftwings. [as heard]

We are not heading toward communism. We are headed toward a genuine democracy with a profound social awareness. This is the real road to peace and work, to justice and freedom.

By decreeing land reform in El Salvador now, I am informing the people that 376 large estates that belonged to 244 owners are being expropriated. They cover a total surface of 224,083 hectares of land which is the equivalent of 320,439 manzanas. They will be given to peasant organizations. We do not want this effort to be limited to a material level. We want to become spiritually convinced that as of 6 March 1980 we will no longer live as we have up to now. Through this basic agrarian reform law, the armed forces and the Revolutionary Government Junta are setting the proper course for the peaceful revolution that we all want. They are being consistent with the constitutional ideal that man and life are supreme values and property is strictly incidental. Thank you.

PDC TO CHOOSE DADA HIREZI'S REPLACEMENT 9 MAR

PA051435 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1411 GMT 5 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 5 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--There has been no official reaction so far to Christian Democrat Hector Dada Hirezi's resignation from the Revolutionary Government Junta to which he was appointed along with Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich on 9 January.

Dada Hirezi resigned on 1 March but the news was officially disclosed last night following the presidency information secretary's denial to a question by ACAN-EFE in view of the persistent rumors. A ranking official source told ACAN that Dada Hirezi left the Government House Saturday and his resignation was learned later.

A text of his resignation has not been disclosed but it has been learned that the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] member, who was foreign minister since 3 January 1980, resigned because he was tired. He then left for Mexico.

The PDC, which is working with the incumbent government, released a communique today telling the Salvadoran people that Dada Hirezi had informed the party of his desire to step down. The party regretted Dada Hirezi's decision, also noting that in the next few hours it will decide who will replace him on the junta that has been in power since 15 October when Gen Carlos Humberto Romero was toppled for administrative corruption and the permanent violation of human rights.

The person to replace Dada Hirezi will be selected during a national PDC convention on Sunday. It has been speculated that it will be Jose Napoleon Duarte who has been very active here since his return on 25 October from a 7-year exile in Venezuela.

NATIONAL NETWORK ESTABLISHED; DADA RESIGNATION CONTROVERSY

PA061847 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 6 Mar 80 PA

[Report from Salvadoran station YSU by Carlos Samayoa--recorded]

[Excerpt] At 0900 today a national network was established again in El Salvador for an indefinite period of time. In principle, the measure apparently will continue for 2 days. A radio network is usually established in El Salvador whenever there is a crisis of some kind.

The domestic political scene does not seem to be running smoothly in the country. This is deduced from a note sent this morning to the communications media by Mrs Gloria de Dada, wife of resigning junta member Hector Dada Hirezi.

There is much speculation concerning the resignation of Dada Hirezi, some claiming personal reasons, health causes, and so forth. Mrs Dada Hirezi, however, has sent a note protesting what she describes as distortions concerning her husband's resignation. She said she cannot understand why the governing junta of El Salvador has not yet released the text of his resignation. Her husband up to a couple of days ago was a member of the governing junta. He has already left the country for Mexico.

Mrs Dada, in one of the paragraphs of her message, states that the causes of his resignation were broadly discussed within the Christian Democratic Party. She therefore brands as false any claims attributing it to health or personal motives, since the causes for Mr Dada Hirezi's resignation were strictly political according to her letter.

U.S. MISSION VEHICLES BURNED IN CAPITAL

PA062125 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 2100 GMT 5 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpts] This special report was prepared after a tour of the downtown area about 20 minutes ago.

Six buses--two on Independencia Avenue, two at the entrance of Delgado Street some 150 meters east of Cuartel Market, and two others on Seventh Street East--have been made into barricades. Their drivers were forced to leave them in the middle of these streets.

A few minutes ago two Education Ministry vehicles, two Public Health Ministry cars and two other U.S. international mission vehicles were burned in various parts of the capital.

This is part of what we have seen. Now we are in Arce Street, here in the Salvadoran capital. We have also seen several National Police armored vehicles and patrol cars trying to reestablish order. But the elements setting fire to the vehicles are carrying out their activities by surprise in several parts of the capital.

Here is a report on the burning of the U.S. international mission vehicle near the Todos supermarket in Arce Street:

[Words indistinct] Arce, here in the capital, an international mission vehicle with license plate no 1-421 is being burned this very moment. Several civilians are trying to control the fire. In all, there are six cars burning--three are owned by the Education Ministry, two are the property of the Public Health and Social Welfare Ministry and two others are international mission vehicles [all figures as heard]. This is happening at the corner of Seventh Avenue South and Arce Street. In several San Salvador streets one can see army patrols escorted by armored vehicles and patrol cars.

LP-28 MEMBERS TRY TO KIDNAP ORDEN MEMBER

PA060341 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1830 GMT 5 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpt] A shooting incident occurred at approximately 1210 today when a group of men armed with submachineguns tried to kidnap a member of the Nationalist Democratic Organization [ORDEN].

These armed civilians identified themselves as members of the 28 February People's Leagues [LP-28]. As a result of the kidnap attempt they clashed with several members of the security forces near the municipal theater in the San Miguelito neighborhood of San Salvador.

COURT WORKERS STRIKE FOR SALARY INCREASES

PA050120 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1221 GMT 4 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Activities in all courts in this capital and in the provinces will be suspended tomorrow according to an agreement reached in a meeting in the Isidro Menendez Judicial Center at which a strike was called. The strike, according to one of the organizers, is to protest against judges and magistrates who had said that they had received the workers' salary demands and that they would go before the Finance Ministry to support the demands, but had not.

The workers have given the Supreme Court of Justice a 12-day deadline to reply to the demands, which include a 75 percent salary increase and the incorporation of the workers into the Social Security Institute.

GUATEMALA

FUR LEADER JIMENEZ ASSASSINATED 5 MAR

PA062346 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1405 GMT 6 Mar 80 PA

[Inter-Central American Radio Organization report--recorded]

[Text] Guatemala City--Another leader of the United Revolutionary Front (FUR), founded by deceased political leader Manuel Colom Argueta, was machinegunned yesterday in Quezaltenango Department.

Everardo Jimenez (Cajas) died in his Quezaltenango office when two unidentified individuals attacked him. Jimenez, vice president of the FUR Political Council in Quezaltenango, was shot to death yesterday shortly after noon.

Two unidentified individuals wearing ragged clothes entered the lawyer's office at about 1250 and, without uttering a word, shot him and then fled. Jimenez' secretary was in the office, but she did not realize anything was happening until she heard the shots and saw the attackers escaping. One of them she said, was wearing a black leather jacket. The secretary was unable to recall anything else, but she explained that her boss was in his office when the armed attack that cost him his life occurred.

In the wake of this incident, a large number of people and security agents showed up at the office, located on the corner of Ninth Avenue and Ninth Street, in Zone 1.

As of yesterday afternoon there was no trace of the culprits, who apparently escaped in a vehicle they had parked nearby.

A few minutes after the armed attack other Quezaltenango politicians as well as university students and professors arrived at the scene of the crime, where the judge had already ordered that the necessary steps be taken.

FUR Condemns Assassination

PA062347 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1405 GMT 6 Mar 80 PA

[Inter-Central American Radio Organization report--recorded]

[Text] The United Revolutionary Front (FUR) yesterday issued a document condemning the assassination of Jorge Everardo Jimenez (Cajas) in Quezaltenango.

The FUR document states: Today, 5 March 1980, FUR has been hit again through the merciless assassination in his office of the distinguished, capable and honest professional who served as first vice president of the party's Political Council.

The FUR communique adds that in reporting this crime to national and international opinion, it condemns the present massacre of intelligent people, which is aimed at leaving the people without guides in order to subject them through terror.

To conclude, the communique notes that 22 March will be the first anniversary of the assassination of Manuel Colom Argueta.

Political circles said the FUR has been hit particularly hard in the past few weeks through the killing of several of its leaders, including Ruben Ixcamparic, Arnoldo Medrano Osorio, who was also machinegunned last weekend, and now Jimenez (Cajas).

EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE CONDEMNS VIOLENCE

PA041350 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 4 Mar 80 PA

[Text] In a message disseminated to the news media in the past few days, the Guatemalan episcopal conference, during a special meeting chaired by metropolitan Archbishop Mario Cardinal Casariego, restated its Christian position in defense of human interests in the country. As pastors we have to regret the serious violent situation that the country is experiencing, the bishops stated echoing the government's statements condemning the antagonistic stands of the various political groups operating here.

The bishops stated that they have painfully noticed how ideological stands have become polarized and how the Christian community is very confused regarding the true mission of the church. [Words indistinct] say that, for instance, the supreme pontiff's words are being interpreted in a biased way, divorcing them from the overall body of church teaching.

This obviously supports what Gen Fernando Romeo Lucas Garcia's administration has said more than once to the effect that the clergy is twisting the commandments to serve the interests of organizations devoted to international subversion. The bishops stated [words indistinct] a point of view shared by various social sectors since this is the only way to cope with the enemies of democracy who are drawing gain by using the church and its false apostles as tools.

HONDURAS

TEGUCIGALPA COMMENTS ON PRESIDENT'S U.S. TOUR

PA060155 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 5 Mar 80 PA

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] A country's problems are directly related to the many relationships existing among its citizens.

There are various needs and demands in these relationships. Some problems crop up and require urgent solutions. It is up to the state to solve them for the common good. In Honduras as in any other country problems arise which need urgent solutions. The people need a better standard of living, more jobs, less expensive drugs and more comfortable hospital services, housing, schools and roads. Agricultural production must be promoted and business, industry, agriculture and livestock activities must be guaranteed.

By the same token, national and international capital investments must be motivated. All of this is a way to fight inflation and bring Honduras out of its underdevelopment. This is what the military government is trying to do.

Aware of the facts and fully conversant in our problems, Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia, president of the military junta, spoke during the recent fifth Central American annual conference in New Orleans. He said that only by resolutely attacking underdevelopment and poverty can we disarm the major demagogic apparatus of subversion in Central America.

Aware of his government's duties, General Paz Garcia said: We have some very serious concerns. This is where we need not only the courage of the entire Honduran nation but all the international aid that can be urgently supplied to us.

The United States, its politicians and businessmen became aware of the real situation in Honduras, its delicate and urgent social, political, economic and cultural problems. Honduras will soon see the benefits of General Paz Garcia's appearance at the fifth Central American annual conference in New Orleans.

His exchange of views with President Jimmy Carter, who is currently responsible in Washington for mankind's future, freedom and democracy, was also important.

POLICE BREAK UP STRIKING BREWERY WORKERS' DEMONSTRATION

PA060301 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1523 GMT 5 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 5 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Police in San Pedro Sula in northern Honduras captured about 100 people yesterday after they used teargas and fired shots in the air to break up a demonstration of striking workers at the Honduran brewery.

The brewery workers began their strike 3 weeks ago. The union, management, military authorities and the Labor Ministry have been unable to reach an agreement on ending the strike.

The conflict began 3 months ago when, according to the workers, the company began to violate their collective contract's working conditions clauses and the labor code by dismissing workers for unjustified reasons.

The workers seized the Honduran brewery's plants throughout the country 2 weeks ago but the police violently evicted them a few hours later and took charge of the installations after signing a document accepting responsibility.

The brewery workers, who have received unlimited support from other sectors, have held demonstrations and rallies near their job sites but these have always been broken up by the police.

Workers of other unions and the wives of the brewery workers participated in yesterday's demonstration. Union members said the police arrested about 100 people who were taken to jail in trucks and buses. However, it was later reported that only 67 people were arrested. The police subsequently released 62 people. They are holding five leaders because an investigation will be undertaken to decide if the union movement seeks to disrupt public order through a political effort.

NICARAGUA

REPORTAGE ON REACTION TO U.S. LOAN FREEZE CONTINUES

Further Hassan Statements

PA061426 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Mar 80 PA

[Text] The U.S. Senate decision to freeze the $75-million loan to Nicaragua has been spread like wildfire by the international news agencies in view of the great importance and scope of the Sandinist people's revolution. It is obvious that this imperialist attitude is another maneuver by the most reactionary U.S. sectors which are trying to destabilize our revolutionary process. They will not be able to do this, however, because, while it is true that we need these millions and many more for our reconstruction, it is also true that those millions are not essential to the economic reactivation of Sandino's homeland.

The Nicaraguan Government and people have clearly stated that we do not want conditions set on our loans. The action taken by the U.S. Senate Budget Committee is, of course, due to strictly political considerations and to the reactionary and destabilizing policy U.S. imperialism has adopted in view of the irreversible course taken by the people of the world who are trying to establish a fair system and a better society.

"Extra", the national newscast which reports the news at the right time, has asked Moises Hassan Morales, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, what the answer of the Nicaraguan Government and people is to the new U.S. Senate maneuver of freezing the $75-million loan.

[Begin Hassan Morales recording] Our revolutionary government will not go down on its knees before anybody and, if they freeze this loan, we are ready to forge ahead with the support of the Nicaraguan people. This is the only thing we want--the support and labor of the Nicaraguan people. That is all we want. We are not on our knees. We are not (?selling out). We are not in any way going to relinquish the dignity and the sovereignty of this country. All we are doing is accepting [words indistinct]. We are requesting aid which will be accepted if it is given in respectful terms. The only thing we do want and which we think is instrumental to the continuation of the process is the support, work and selfless spirit of the Nicaraguan people. If we have that, any difficulty can be overcome whether or not we receive aid from the United States or other countries or from another source.

[Question] Our government is not making any arrangements with the U.S. Congress. They are simply discussing the loan. They are airing their views and examining it from every angle. They will reach their own conclusions and our government is not making any kind of arrangements.

Chinandega Demonstration

PA052212 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 5 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpt] From Chinandega the Sandinist Front's Secretariat of Propaganda and Political Training reports that right now the people of the department--not only the people of Chinandega but of the municipalities too--are mobilizing for a mass demonstration in repudiation of the freezing of the $75-million loan by Yankee imperialism today.

We see that this as a further act of aggression by imperialism, a way of interfering in our revolution and a way of boycotting the economic reactivation plan, a needed instrument for our country's economic liberation. Our people are indignant and are responding in an active and effective way against this new Yankee aggression

The mobilization occurring on the streets of Chinandega now denotes the clear awareness of our people, their awareness of the need to defend the revolution, the Sandinist awareness that our revolution is marching on and no one, not even Yankee imperialism, will stop it.

REPORTAGE ON CLAIMS OF U.S. INTERVENTION

Ortega Warns El Salvador

PA062257 Paris AFP in English 1802 GMT 6 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Rome, March 6 (AFP)--A member of Nicaragua's ruling junta today warned of a danger that the United States might intervene in the troubled Central American country of El Salvador.

Comdr Daniel Ortega Saavedra made the remarks during an official visit to Rome, where he headed a delegation that met Pope John Paul II, Italian President Sandro Pertini and other officials.

Commander Ortega told a news conference that he found U.S. President Jimmy Carter attentive and respectful during discussions. But he added that this did not erase the imperialist and aggressive posture of certain elements of the United States.

The Nicaraguan leader complained that the U.S. Congress was taking too long to approve a $75 million loan for his country while it expedited military assistance to the former regime of Anastasio Somoza.

The United States might intervene in El Salvador to prop up the government against leftist attacks as part of a move into Central America prompted by the crises in Iran and Afghanistan, Commander Ortega said.

BARRICADA on CIA Threat

PA060032 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 28 Feb 80 pp 1, 12 PA

[Text] After the U.S. House of Representatives officially noted that the CIA is interfering in Nicaragua when it discussed a report on Nicaragua drawn up by the espionage agency, we must alert the entire nation to the destabilizing maneuvers being planned and implemented against our revolution.

The CIA should not be confused with the classical spy stereotype seen in James Bond movies wearing an overcoat and dark glasses. The CIA is the political and practical guide of counterrevolution and can easily be seen from the history of its dark operations, the most recent of which is the economic destabilization engineered by the CIA in Chile.

Destabilization attempts against our revolution have been engineered not only through smear campaigns and ideological divisionism but in the economic field as well. In the past few weeks maneuvers to drain some firms of capital and thus harm production have been intensified. There are some brazen elements that are taking dollars out of the country through a number of tricks allowed by the "mysteries" of business accounting. Future production is being surreptitiously moved out of the country by not importing raw materials for production purposes when there are good financial prospects and by moving entire pieces of equipment to other countries.

And we wonder: Are workers and peasants promoting these activities? Is it the patriotic businessmen who joined the reactivation plan? Definitely not, because such actions are contrary to the national interests, the interests of the revolution and all the people who are determined to win the production war. Those activities are being guided by a political leadership, an eminently counterrevolutionary leadership which is operating in a manner well known to us. And we cannot help alerting all our people when it has been officially admitted that the CIA is interfering in our country.

CIA policy has always been the same: undermine the economic basis of the revolution, destabilize the economy, promote production boycotts, make economic reactivation impossible.

A number of factories have been taken over to demand pay readjustments and arbitrary production halts have also been orchestrated to destabilize the revolutionary process. We alert the people and in particular the workers to the activities of false labor leaders and the opportunists who are playing along with the reactionaries, as well as business elements which are also involved in the game.

We again dare U.S. officials to publicize the CIA report and disclose the names of their agents in Nicaragua and their plans for destabilization. And again we warn: Nicaragua will not be another Chile.

CIA Report Creates 'Indignation'

PA061440 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 6 Mar 80 PA

[Station editorial]

[Text] A CIA report to the U.S. Congress given as a preliminary step for debating a $75-million loan to Nicaragua has caused a wave of indignation and protest among our people for what is considered an act of interference and a violation of our sovereignty.

It has been publicly demonstrated that the United States does not mind resorting to espionage and interference in the affairs of any country when its interests must be protected or its dominance maintained against those fighting against it.

This report was very useful to Nicaraguans because it alerted us about the movements of the CIA, its objectives and its means for infiltrating us. It is a warning to us that there is an enemy present, disguised in a thousand ways, which will at all times pry into our partisan and state organizations looking for secrets that will guide them in their efforts against us.

Nobody must fall asleep at their posts. All of us must be zealous guardians of the secrets of our revolution which enemies near and far unceasingly look for in their efforts to surprise our good faith or (?sincerity).

We must clearly understand that it is [word indistinct] in some spheres of the revolution in which we cannot give either mercy or rest to the enemies, be they foreign or domestic, or be they unionists, reporters, diplomats, businessmen or of any other mask under which they hide their real hostility toward our people and our revolution and their unconditional obedience toward the orders of imperialism and neo-Somozism.

Nor can we lose sight of the fact that in Nicaragua, the CIA will not just be collecting information and the secrets of our revolution, but it will also pull all of its strings and mechanisms in order to create, with the complicity of its native friends, problems for the revolution, taking advantage of objective problems to destabilize our process.

All of us must always remain with our fists held high and constantly be alert so that these internal and external enemies will not take us by surprise at any time or place.

RAMIREZ MERCADO DISCUSSES U.S. LOAN, CUBAN PRESENCE

PA052328 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 5 Mar 80 PA

[Interview with Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, by Mario Velasquez at Panama's Tocumen Airport on 4 March--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] What do you think of the debates in the U.S. House of Representatives and Senate over a $75-million loan to Nicaragua?

[Answer] We have said that we are going to wait until this bill has been definitely studied by the last committee of the U.S. Senate and then see if the loan is approved without any detrimental conditions for us. We have often said that we will not accept any conditioned aid which violates our right to self-determination and sovereignty. The time will come when we, as a sovereign nation, exercising the right given us by the popular vote in Nicaragua, shall decide whether we will accept this loan which has been discussed for such a long time in the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives. The Senate has added a series of conditions to the loan, some of which we think are funny, others ridiculous and others are attempts to impose conditions which only show a rightist spirit in some U.S. Senate sectors.

[Question] What can you tell us about the receipt by Nicaragua of international aid since the revolutionary triumph? Has there been a generous solidarity with Nicaragua?

[Answer] Yes, we think so. There has been a response from international financial institutions, some European countries and some socialist countries which have offered their cooperation. We now have a good base of international financial cooperation for our economic growth. We have obtained over $250 million in very easy loans from various sources of international credit and are satisfied with the support we have received. Our trip to Europe now is for the purpose of expanding this support and obtaining new sources of financing for our reconstruction programs.

[Question] With regard to the support you mentioned from the socialist sector, could you tell us something about one of the questions which always arises when discussing the Nicaraguan problem--the so-called Cuban presence in Nicaragua?

[Answer] When we, the Nicaraguans, talks about the Cuban presence we do so gratefully, because of the Cuban Government's gesture to send a considerable number of teachers and doctors who are working to meet our great need for medicine and education for our people. But when some persons and foreign news media talk about the Cuban presence, they don't talk about the Spanish presence even though we have just received a group of 100 Spanish teachers who will assume tasks in the literacy campaign. We are awaiting groups of doctors from other Latin American countries. In short, we are open to good-intentioned and unconditioned cooperation offered by any friendly country.

[Question] Not only with regard to socialist aid but also concerning aid from other countries, have you had any problem of interference in Nicaraguan domestic affairs, or in the handling of the activities of teachers or doctors or any other professionals aiding the Nicaraguan people?

[Answer] Well, to speak specifically about Cuba, their attitude has been completely respectful of our sovereignty and our national integrity and we have received not even the slightest insinuation of any conditions being placed on us by the Cuban Government.

[Question] Within the scant half year of the Nicaraguan revolution in power, what would you say is its main achievement?

[Answer] Its main achievement is the consolidation of the people with the revolution. We now have firm roots with the people of Nicaragua who are now armed in the form of the people's Sandinist Army. It is the people who are producing in the factories and who are being trained in the people's militias to defend the national sovereignty and the cause of the revolution. In spite of many economic problems I would say that within this half-year of revolutionary struggle in Nicaragua we have managed to irreversibly consolidate the revolutionary process.

[Question] How is the food and employment situation?

[Answer] Well, we have limitations like most of the Central American countries in spite of the fact that we are the only ones who have gone through a cruel war like the one which led to the total liberation from Somozism. We had problems in harvests and other problems affecting agricultural production and therefore we have had to import staple cereals and food. This is a passing situation and with our production during the coming harvests we should overcome our food problems.

ARCE REVIEWS CENTRAL AMERICAN RELATIONS

PA060431 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 5 Mar 80 PA

[Interview with Nicaraguan Commander Omayardo Arce, Sandinist National Liberation Front Directorate member, granted to Jose Montano of Televisora Nacional on 5 March in Panama City--recorded]

[Text] [Question] How are the relations between Colombia and Nicaragua regarding the border conflict?

[Answer] The matter was not handled properly by the news media. They simply were not taking into consideration the seriousness of the matter. What we tried to say was that we were not going to recognize a treaty which deprived Nicaragua of sovereign rights over islands and cays located in our country's continental shelf and which are also within our territorial waters. It was our intention to bring the matter to the attention of the world, considering that the dictatorial Somozist regime had never made a claim in this respect. We could not let time pass without indicating that the new government, which now really represents the people's sovereign rights, was reaffirming Nicaragua's sovereign rights over those territories. We did not expect to have an immediate solution to our demands or that the matter was going to be turned into an international issue for the time being. We just wanted to establish our position in relation to this matter of sovereignty and then take up the matter with Colombia in a modern and civilized manner in order to find the most adequate solution for both countries.

[Question] In view of the state of violence in Central America, could you tell us, Commander Arce, what the position of the Nicaraguan Government is regarding the problems in El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala?

[Answer] We are maintaining a constant watch on developments in the area. After the triumph of the Nicaraguan revolution we expressed the wish to become a stabilizing factor in the Central American region. In other words, we have tried to assure our neighbors that our revolution will be confined to our territory and to solving the problems inherited from the Somozist dictatorship.

We are going to maintain a position of respect, neutrality and friendship toward our Central American neighbors. However, we cannot help it that the Nicaraguan revolution is used as an example with repercussions not only in Central America, but in the rest of Latin America and the world.

We are concerned over the situation of violence that exists in El Salvador. The Salvadoran regime since 15 October 1979 has had cordial and respectful relations with our government, relations which for us have been tranquil. However, we do worry about the fact that the Salvadoran Government has been unable to maintain any stability in the country, which is currently disturbed by violence. We just learned that another member of the government junta, the second junta since October, has just resigned and this certainly is a worrisome matter because the destabilization of any Central American country will have repercussions on the others.

With Honduras our relations have recently improved considerably. The impasse that existed because the Honduran Government was holding back some Nicaraguan fishing boats has been solved. Honduras has begun giving us back the boats. We have exchanged ambassadors. Therefore, we can say that our relations have substantially improved from the days when a border problem was played up by propaganda to give the impression that relations between Honduras and Nicaragua were falling apart.

Regarding Guatemala, our relations are cordial and we plan to keep them that way.

COLUMNIST SAYS CASTRO 'TO BE WELCOMED' SOON

PA061537 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 6 Mar 80 p 12-D PA

[From "La Llorona" column]

[Text] The Sandinist junta's Sergio Ramirez Mercado said some Latin American sectors are overly concerned regarding a communist Cuban presence in Nicaragua. However, they will welcome Fidel like a god in a few days. You'll see.

SAFE-CONDUCTS GIVEN TO FIVE SOMOZISTS IN EMBASSIES

PA061819 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Mar 80 PA

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has granted five safe-conducts to Somozists who had been in asylum at two embassies since our revolutionary victory. The safe-conducts were given to Rivas Judge Francisco Jose Talavera in the Mexican Embassy and to Rigoberto Ugarte Guerrero, Arnoldo (Mirol Lavadi), Jose Antonio Espinoza and Juan Manuel Martinez Solis in the Argentine Embassy.

SUGARMILL PARALYZED BY 1,400 STRIKING WORKERS

PA052216 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2027 GMT 4 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Managua, 4 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--The 1,400 workers of the Benjamin Zeledon sugarmill, about 100 km south of Managua, have declared a strike to demand higher wages. Mill operations are paralyzed.

It was reported today that the workers strike began yesterday morning at the sugarmill formerly called "Dolores," which was confiscated from the Somoza family. The sugarmill workers--directed by the Social Christian "Nicaragua Workers Central," and the communist "Central of Labor Action and Unity,"--declared a strike to demand a 100 percent wage increase.

The strike comes at a time when there are administrative problems at the mill, and the above-mentioned labor groups are inciting a labor movement to demand higher wages. The sugar harvesting process at the mill is now at its peak.

Today, 48 workers representing the strikers, representatives of the Nicaraguan Agrarian Reform Institute, and leaders of the Sandinist Workers Central met to discuss the situation. The sugarmill strike occurs 1 day after a series of strikes and seizures of factories and worksites ended with an agreement to accelerate production.

MEMBERS OF SANDINO'S ARMY TO BE INCORPORATED INTO EPS

PA051720 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 5 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Members of the Army for the Defense of National Sovereignty [General Sandino's army] will be incorporated into the Sandinist Peoples Army [EPS] as active members. The EPS will determine which persons really belonged to the Army of National Sovereignty in order to avoid opportunism or injustice. This will be done because a large number of senior citizens claim to have fought alongside Sandino.

For this purpose, all the companeros of the Army of National Sovereignty are asked to go to the political chiefs of their departments, where they will be given their credentials. In this manner, after their claims have been verified, they will be assigned to the respective command posts that are in line with their physical capability, thereby assuming their due place in our revolution.

ACTION TAKEN AGAINST DESTABILIZATION OF COMPANIES

PA030345 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0218 GMT 3 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Managua, 2 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan Government today announced the adoption of measures to curb the decapitalization of private companies, the seizure of worksites and the staging of production stoppages.

Government junta member Sergio Ramirez announced a decree in connection with this as he swore in brigade members of the Peoples Literacy Army and the workers literacy militias at Plaza de la Revolucion.

Under the new law, the state will intervene and bring back to the country any equipment or fixed assets taken out of Nicaragua by a given company or businessman. The law establishes a fine equivalent to 3 times the value of those fixed assets, plus from 1 to 3 years in jail for any businessman whose executive responsibility in the crime is confirmed. Accomplices who do not report these actions, which are seen by the Attorney General's Office as "destabilizing the national economy," will be punished with 6 months in jail.

Regarding the Central of Labor Action and Unity's (CAUS) promotion of worksite seizures and stoppages to press for demands, Ramirez said the emergency law currently in effect will be implemented. According to Ramirez, that law empowers the government to imprison all those who through their "counterrevolutionary actions seek to attack our process."

Official information media have accused CAUS of being "connected with the economic sabotage being carried out by CIA agents through an espionage network openly reported last week in the U.S. Congress when the $75-million loan to reactivate Nicaragua's battered economy was being debated."

U.S. ACCUSED OF INTERFERENCE IN CENTRAL AMERICA

'CIA in Nicaragua'

PA070346 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 6 Mar 80 PA

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The sinister U.S. CIA, well known for its maneuvers against the peoples of our America, is interfering in Nicaragua in order to destabilize the revolutionary process developing in the nation of Augusto Cesar Sandino. The subversive mission of the CIA in Nicaragua, facilitated by the cold war policy being waged by Washington, was amply proved when the U.S. House of Representatives discussed, behind closed doors, a report by the U.S. espionage organization on the situation in the largest Central American republic.

An analysis of the report took place during the lengthy debate to grant Nicaragua a $75-million loan, a credit the U.S. extreme reactionary sectors intend to grant with conditions which, if detrimental to Nicaraguan sovereignty, will not be accepted by the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua.

BARRICADA, paper of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], challenged the United States to publish the report and to reveal the names of the CIA agents operating in Nicaragua. The newspaper said that during the past weeks the CIA has implemented a destabilization plan which includes the withdrawal of capital by many private concerns by means of the illegal export of cash, machinery and raw materials or the evasion of tax payments to the government.

Meanwhile, Commander of the Revolution Bayardo Arce, a member of the FSLN National Directorate, charged that some businessmen and pseudolabor leaders are accomplices in the CIA maneuvers. They proclaim slogans in alleged defense of the workers and seek to paralyze industries and national production.

In this respect, the Sandinist Workers Central warned the working masses not to be deceived by persons trying to promote conflicts in factories and recalled that in Chile truck drivers and other labor sectors were manipulated to create conditions favorable to the fascist coup of 11 September 1973.

But as the Nicaraguan interior minister, Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge, said, the people of Sandino will give their enemies no mercy.

In order to confront the CIA counterrevolutionary efforts, the Government of National Reconstruction on Sunday passed a law establishing fines and prison terms for those who deliberately withdraw capital from industries. It was said that the national emergency law will be applied to anyone who sabotages the economy, causes unjustified strikes or carries out other actions detrimental to the interests of the workers and the revolution.

When it was announced some days ago that the State Security Department had discovered alleged leftists, high-ranking labor leaders and businessmen involved in the CIA plans, Bayardo Arce said that these persons would feel the full weight of the law and said a bill is being drafted on counterevolutionary crimes which will be ruthless with nationals or foreigners who operate in Nicaragua at the service of espionage agencies of other countries.

The destabilization maneuvers implemented by the CIA in our country, Bayardo Arce said, recall the Chilean situation in 1973. But in Nicaragua, he said, we have an army and the people's militias which defend the interests of the people and the revolution.

Military Aid to El Salvador

PA060348 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 5 Mar 80 PA

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] On 27 February the United States began to send new economic and military aid to the Salvadoran regime. This cooperation amounts to over $60 million. As many Salvadoran sectors have charged, that aid only seeks to shore up the government junta which is characterized by its violent repression, which so far this year has cost the lives of some 500 people.

In the military area, the credit will include the sending of arms and advisers for the armed forces and police. According to the agreement, the Pentagon will send three mobile groups to train the same number of battalions of the Salvadoran National Guard in the fields of logistics, communications and intelligence.

However, it is clearly known that, beyond that aid, the terms of which have been publicly announced in Washington and El Salvador, the United States has been supplying military assistance to the Central American country's repressive forces for many months in a clear attempt to prevent the victory of the people's struggle in the fatherland of Agustin Farabundo Marti.

In November, the Washington POST has disclosed, six special envoys of the Pentagon traveled to El Salvador to deliver to the military and police forces more than $200,000 worth of tear gas, antigas masks and bulletproof vests. It is also known that U.S. helicopters and other war materiel have arrived at the Ilopango Airport. A few days ago, the Salvadoran Peoples Revolutionary Bloc charged that groups of U.S. Marines have been entering the country through the port of La Union.

To all this must be added the fact that the reactionary armies of Guatemala and Honduras play an important role in Washington's plans, which do not rule out direct military intervention. According to many charges, those armies are ready to attack El Salvador when U.S. imperialism orders them to do so. Therefore, it is not surprising that Honduras and El Salvador decided precisely at this time to reestablish their diplomatic relations, which had been broken for the past 11 years.

In Latin America and other parts of the world, voices are being raised against U.S. imperialist intervention in the domestic affairs of El Salvador. The WPC called for firm solidarity with the Salvadoran patriots and stressed that any alliance between the Salvadoran oligarchy and imperialism will be useless in the face of the Salvadoran democratic and revolutionary forces' determination to struggle. The Honduran Communist Party, the People's Electoral Movement of Venezuela, the Central American Front of Solidarity, the Women's International Democratic Federation and many other organizations and news media throughout the world have warned about the threat of an imperialist aggression against El Salvador, have demanded that Washington allow the Salvadoran people freely choose their destiny and have expressed their support for the Salvadoran people's struggle for freedom and social progress.

In Managua, German Sanchez, the chief of the Cuban delegation to the recently concluded International Conference of Solidarity with Nicaragua, said that in this dramatic hour of the Salvadoran people, the democratic, progressive and anti-imperialist forces who are faithful to the anti-interventionist tradition should vigorously reject any interference in support of the fascist and oligarchic sectors which repress the Salvadoran masses. Today, he stressed, Central America is the focus of attention of the solidarity of the peoples of the continent because a decisive battle is being waged there in favor of definite economic and political independence.

It is a battle for the democracy, freedom and social justice of all the peoples of our America.

MUGABE'S VICTORY IN RHODESIA WELCOMED

PA060339 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Mar 80 PA

["World Events" commentary]

[Text] The resounding victory of guerrilla leader Robert Mugabe in the elections to fill 80 of the 100 seats of the future parliament of Zimbabwe is a descisive reply to the intimidating campaigns and the attempts to commit fraud against the desires of independence and democracy of the Zimbabwe people who reached the polls through the path of arms.

The unquestionable victory has been received with satisfaction by the international community which sees in it a path for the normal development of Zimbabwe through national harmony in order to establish a free and independent state. In his first statements after the British colonial authority entrusted him to form a government, Robert Mugabe announced his plan to form a coalition government with the Zimbabwe African People's Union [ZAPU] led by Joshua Nkomo. He did not rule out the possibility that the white minority will be represented in the cabinet. The white minority holds 20 seats in the Parliament which belong to the Rhodesian Front Party of former Prime Minister Ian Smith. Regarding this possibility, Mugabe stressed that the cabinet could be expanded with white or black democratic forces.

Regarding foreign policy, the prime minister designate of Zimbabwe called for a independent policy, expressing plans for joining the nonalined movement, the United Nations, the OAU and the British Commonwealth. Both the nonalined movement and the OAU have constantly discussed the Rhodesian situation and have vigorously defended the Zimbabwe people's right to full independence in the United Nations.

Robert Mugabe also expressed support for a rapid integration of the guerrilla and Rhodesian armies as established in the agreements signed in London. However, he warned that mercenaries and the so-called [word indistinct] scouts will not be permitted in the future armed forces of Zimbabwe. The mercenaries who have been active in Rhodesia are mostly South Africans who have been hired by the racists to repress the guerrillas. The [word indistinct] scouts are special troops of the Rhodesian Army which were well known for their brutality in the fight against the guerrillas and the Zimbabwe people in general.

Shortly after Mugabe's electoral victory was made known, Gen Peter Walls, chief of the Rhodesian troops, appeared on television urging the white population to remain calm despite the election results. The racist chief stressed that the whites are the ones who control the military apparatus. This veiled threat of General Walls confirms the warnings of many political commentators who have indicated that the new Zimbabwe Government still has many difficult problems to solve, including the constant threats of South Africa to intervene in Zimbabwe when it deems it necessary for its interests.

The future government's decision to defend the vital interests of the African majority will still have to overcome many obstacles, such as eradicating the unbearable privileges which the white minority established at the expense of the great suffering and hardship of the Zimbabwe majority. Robert Mugabe's announcement that he will form a coalition with Joshua Nkomo's ZAPU is a guarantee of unity for future efforts to make Zimbabwe a truly independent state without the tutelage of the Western powers and the South African regime. The people of Zimbabwe gained that right through arms and they have just confirmed it in the polls.

CULTURAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH USSR

FL061231 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Mar 80 FL

[Text] A five-year cultural agreement between Cuba and the Soviet Union has been signed by Jose R. Fernandez, vice president of the Council of Ministers and minister of education, and Vyacheslav Yelyutin, USSR higher and specialized secondary education minister. Afterwards, Antonio Perez Herrero, member of the party secretariat, received Yelyutin, a member of the CPSU Central Committee at Central Committee headquarters. During the meeting, held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, they discussed the instructional-educational work carried out in higher education centers in both countries. Fernando Vecino Alegret, member of the Central Committee and minister of higher education, said that the documents signed attest to the importance to the country of training higher-level technicians in cooperation with the fatherland of Lenin.

POLISARIO FRONT REPRESENTATIVE LECTURES ON WESTERN SAHARA

FL291223 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 29 Feb 80 FL

[Text] After more than 4 years of Moroccan aggression, the current situation of the war in Western Sahara clearly favors the POLISARIO Front forces, (Mohamed Salid), associate secretary of that organization in Cuba, asserted in a lecture he gave on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the founding of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic.

During the conference, held at the Lazaro Pena National Trade Union cadre school, (Salid) recounted the prolonged struggle waged by that heroic people against the Portuguese, French and Spanish colonialists as well as Morocco and Mauritania. The latter nation has already withdrawn from the conflict.

FIDEL CASTRO CHAIRS FMC 6 MAR SESSIONS

FL061842 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 6 Mar 80 FL

[Text] The sessions of the Third Federation of Cuban Women [FMC] Congress continued this morning. They are being chaired by our commander in chief, Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party Central Committee, and Vilma Espin, president of the FMC. The main report read yesterday by Vilma was analyzed and discussed by the delegates attending this great event, and special appearances were made. Among these was that of Fannie Edelman, who, in the name of Argentine women, conveyed greetings to all the congress' delegates. Roberto Veiga, secretary general of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions, also sent a message in the name of the labor movement.

Three committees began their work sessions today as well. Committee No 1 will draft the document on the FMC's internal affairs; committee no 2 will work on ways to raise women's ideological awareness; and no 3 will discuss women's role in the country's economic, political, cultural and social affairs.

BRIEFS

VISITING FMC DELEGATIONS--The delegations from Laos, Mongolia, Vietnam and Kampuchea to the Third Federation of Cuban Women Congress yesterday visited the main offices of the Cuban Institute of Friendship With Peoples in Havana City. In a fraternal and friendly atmosphere, the delegations learned about our country's efforts to bring about friendship and solidarity with all peoples of the world. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 6 Mar 80 FL]

GRENADA

U.S. PRESENCE IN CARIBBEAN DENOUNCED AT NONALINED MEETING

FL061339 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 Mar 80 FL

[Text] The plenary session of the nonalined movement countries continues at the United Nations with numerous expressions of congratulations and support for the Patriotic Front for its victory in the recent elections in Zimbabwe. Nepal, Grenada, Democratic Yemen, Iraq, Yemen, Syria, Zambia, Bahrain, Bhutan, Guyana, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe, Niger and Jamaica spoke during yesterday's session which was devoted to discussion of the implementation of the Havana sixth summit agreements.

It was reported that the Grenada representative denounced the formation of a U.S. interventionist force in the Caribbean. He also expressed support for the views expressed by Afghanistan's Representative Bismillah Sahak in an earlier session to the effect that he was roundly opposed to any attempt to discuss the so-called Afghanistan question among the nonalined movement.

GUNS ABOARD BISHOP'S PLANE CAUSES DISPUTE IN CURACAO

FL061900 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 1 Mar 80 p 1 FL

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, Friday, (CANA)--Guns aboard his plane caused problems for Grenada Prime Minister Maurice Bishop when he touched down on a refueling stop in Curacao last Tuesday, according to a press report reaching here.

The report said Mr. Bishop and his Education Minister George Louison were heading back home from Cuba when the incident occurred.

The Grenada leader afterwards complained to the premier of the Netherlands Antilles, Mr. Don Martina, about the treatment he had received from the airport customs authorities.

The Air Traffic Department had been informed of the intended refueling stop, but its director, Mr. Celso Catalinas, said he had not been told the Grenada prime minister was aboard. Because of that, there had been no preparation for the usual diplomatic courtesies.

The airport officials said that a declaration by the plane's personnel had made no mention of arms being aboard. The customs officers requested to make an inspection of the aircraft and when that was refused, the customs detective section was called in. They found guns aboard, including a carbine, said the report, which were in violation of the conditions under which permission for the landing had been given... that is, there should be no military personnel or weapons aboard (article 21 of the 1935 Curacao Air Traffic Regulations).

For such breach the penalty was said to be up to four years' imprisonment or a maximum of 3000 guilders fine.

During heated exchanges aboard the plane, said the report, it was discovered that the passengers included the Grenadian leader, that the aircraft had been put at his personal disposal by Cuba, and as such had diplomatic status.

MEXICO

GALAN IS 'WITNESS', NOT PARTICIPANT IN BOGOTA TALKS

PA061727 Paris AFP in Spanish 0139 GMT 6 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 5 Mar (AFP)--The Mexican Foreign Secretariat reported today that Mexican Ambassador to Colombia Ricardo Galan is only a witness and not a participant in talks underway in Bogota to resolve the issue of the occupation of the Dominican Embassy in the Colombian capital.

The Mexican Foreign Secretariat said Ambassador Ricardo Galan has served exclusively as a means of establishing contact between Colombian officials and the occupiers of the Dominican Embassy. The secretariat said Ambassador Galan has been present at the talks as a witness rather than a participant because he has been instructed by the Foreign Relations Secretariat not to intervene.

A communique delivered to AFP states: In fact, the Mexican Government, respectful of Colombia's sovereignty, has from the beginning taken the position that it is up to the government of that friendly country to confront the existing situation and to take adequate measures to insure the physical safety of the hostages and their release.

The communique adds that while reaffirming its hope that no action will be taken that might increase the danger to the hostages, the secretariat also expresses confidence that the talks begun by the Colombian Government will continue actively and conclude within the shortest possible time.

PERU

IDEOLOGICAL DIFFERENCES DISRUPT INDIAN CONFERENCE

PA042222 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0333 GMT 2 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Lima, 1 Mar (EFE)--The First Congress of Indian Movements which is underway in Cuzco will end its sessions tomorrow after ideological differences caused 5 of the 16 participating delegations to withdraw.

According to reports received today from Cuzco, the delegations from Uruguay, Paraguay, Bolivia, Mexico and Argentina withdrew from the meeting, stating that it was being politicized and infiltrated with Marxist ideology. Another report claimed that nine delegations withdrew, but it did not specify the additional four countries involved.

The meeting, which began on 27 February, has already reached certain agreements, such as the establishment of an Indian university at the Ollantaytambo fortress, 90 km from Cuzco. Peruvian economist Virgilio Roel and Peruvian delegate Dario Gutierrez were accused of attempting to manipulate the meeting. Gutierrez was identified as the promoter of a pro-communist movement within the meeting. Residents of Ollantaytambo held an open town meeting to "make amends to" the delegations that withdrew from the congress. Another decision reached was that the Indian should be considered a social rather than a racial entity.

The congress today began deliberations to complete the "Declaration of Ollantaytambo," which is to be ready for tomorrow, when the conference ends.